Morning Oregonian.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Particulars of the Blowing Up of the "Pilgrim's" Temple.

NEW YORK AND MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Alleged Kidnaping of a Canadian Citizen by United States Troops—Crop Reports—Etc.

Owing to press of interesting local news in THE OREGONIAN this morning our press dispatches have been closely culled, only news of an important nature being used. To-morrow the usual full report will be furnished, the fickle wires permitting.

The Recent Restriction Act Decisions

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 10.—[Special.]—The Republican says: "The Chinese act has now had the benefit of rulings from the extremes of the country —California, Massachusetts and Oregon—and it is rather remarkable that all points thus far decided go to modify and limit the operation of the exclusion act." The Republican then presents a resume and adds: "Thus it of the points already decided, adding: that the decisions from both sides are [illegible] hostility toward the excluded nationality, [illegible] of Judges Lowell and Nelson far transcends [illegible] practical overthrow of the law. [illegible] Justice Field is supposed to be hostile to [illegible], we doubt if he would justify their [illegible] legislation. The question likely to be raised between the United States and Great Britain, of Chinese de[illegible], will not probably present insupportable [illegible]. Migration is a free privilege between [illegible] powers, and rests on a general permission [illegible] rather than on any treaty or guarantees. [illegible] been the subject of negotiation between these countries, and is not mentioned in the few great treaties which followed [illegible] of independence and of 1812. An attempt [illegible] to exclude subjects of the home [illegible] of Great Britain would undoubtedly [illegible] war, and be an object of re[illegible] the government of Great Britain [illegible] recognizes the fact that [illegible] on our part quits with her distant [illegible] whose inhabitants are of different religion and civilization. The field is [illegible] for legislation of this character, [illegible] to Great Britain."

The Alleged Case of Kidnapping.

[illegible], Sept. 10.—[Special.]—The attention of the Dominion government has been called to an alleged case of kidnaping by United States soldiers, [illegible] Canada Thursday, it is alleged, and [illegible] and took back with them a deserter who [illegible] refuge under the British flag. It appears that in the spring of 1881, Frank Snitzer left his home in Ontario and went to the United States in search of employment. He enlisted in the United States cavalry, and was sent to Fort McGinnis. He states that all the soldiering he did was to work early and late with a pick-ax and [illegible]. Last April he was ordered on detached service, which, he asserts, was making ditches and laying pipe at Fort Assinaboine. Not being able to stand such work any longer, he, with a companion, bade good-by to the United States army, and took his exit for Canada. The second day after leaving [illegible] joined by another deserter from Camp [illegible], and together they crossed to British soil, [illegible] eighteen miles [illegible] Fort Walsh, and [illegible] miles from the international boundary line. [illegible] was arrested by a detachment of mounted [illegible] from Fort Assinaboine, to which station they [illegible] taken back in irons, to be tried for desertion. If, after an investigation, the facts are as [illegible] by Snitzer, the Canadian government will no doubt ask for an explanation through the British minister at Washington. The Canadian press state that if the facts are as reported by Snitzer, the dominion government is imperatively called upon to [illegible] cognizance of the matter.

New York and Massachusetts Politics.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The Times commends the address of the Massachusetts independents, adopted Saturday, to the careful attention of the managers of the republican party in every state. "It expresses clearly and calmly that which independent republicans feel everywhere. It will be found substantially the same as the declaration made for instance by Sherman S. Rogers' recently published letter. The Massachusetts independents believe they will not support bad or poor [illegible] nominees to defeat Butler. It is easy to understand their meaning, and they mean precisely what independent republicans do in this and other states. The call of the conference by leading republicans, and the co-operation of the independents with the regular republicans, is now looked for, as the indications are that the nomination will go either to Henry L. Pierce, or Congressman Robinson, both of whom are acceptable to those of independent principles. It is also probable that the platform will be directed against Butlerism. Democratic heads have followed the proceedings of the independents with quite as much interest as the republicans. They view the prospect of a republican and an independent reunion on Pierce or Robinson with uneasiness, and notwithstanding the somewhat formal declaration of the governor's intentions, it is a fact that he yet stands a [illegible] re-election, or defeat. Ex-Congressman [illegible] may yet be forced, in Butler's place, to the head of the democrat ticket. This is, however, possible but not probable."

Consolidation of the Oyster Business.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Henceforth the oyster business of this part of the country will be located at the foot of Perry street with 11 st and [illegible] streets as the southern boundary and West [illegible] as the northern boundary of the market. The transfer of the remaining oyster floats at [illegible] was made Saturday. This consolidation of [illegible] is regarded as one of the most important steps ever taken by the trade. Said one of the leading dealers to a reporter: "It is proposed to [illegible] organize an exchange, just as [illegible] merchants and stock brokers. It won't be [illegible] all this is accomplished. The oyster [illegible] is growing up so tremendously that it will be necessary to unite in order to protect it. Oystermen [illegible] a heavy business in furnishing oysters for [illegible]. It has all grown up within the last few years. Five years ago I sent ten barrels of [illegible] to Liverpool as an experiment and had the greatest difficulty imaginable in disposing of them. [illegible] shipments of oysters to Europe average [illegible] barrels weekly."

A Meeting of Prelates.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—The council of Catholic prelates which will assemble here to-morrow for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for their visit to Rome and discussing and deciding on matters to be presented to the pope, will be of a strictly private character. None of the proceedings will be made public. The conference takes place at Archiepiscopal residence, adjoining the cathedral. It is expected that Archbishop Corrigan of New York, coadjutor to Cardinal McCloskey, Archbishop Feehan of Chicago, Archbishop Williams of Boston, Archbishop Heiss of Milwaukee, Bishop Ryan of St. Louis, Bishop O'Hara of Scranton, Bishop Chatard of Vincennes, and the very Rev. Dr. Walsh, administrator of the arch-diocese of Philadelphia, will be present. Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore, as primate of the church in the United States, will preside.

News Notes from Omaha.

OMAHA, Sept. 11.—Articles of incorporation of the Omaha Belt Railroad Company were filed to-day. Capital stock $500,000, with authority to increase to $1,000,000. General Manager Clark of the Union Pacific, is a leading spirit in the movement. The railroad is to be built around the city and will connect with the new stock yards and new suburban town of New Edinborough, in which Scotch capitalists and cattle owners are principal owners.

General Manager Clark and General Traffic Manager Vining of the Union Pacific left to-day for San Francisco, to attend the pool meeting of transcontinental lines which takes place September 20.

Gen. James F. Gregory of General Sheridan's staff arrived here this morning, to meet the two Corean ambassadors, who passed through this evening on their way to Washington.

A Trace of Mary Churchill.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—A special dispatch from El Paso says Mary Churchill, who disappeared from [illegible] four weeks ago, has been found in Paso del Norte, on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande river, opposite El Paso, in disreputable company. The statements are so contradictory and apparently so unreliable that little faith is placed in them. Mr. Churchill, the girl's father, is using every effort to obtain definite information, and perhaps the facts may be ascertained to-day. A. F. Caldwell, the man who is alleged to have taken Miss Churchill to El Paso and left her, is now located by a correspondent from Parallel, Mexico. His identity is not yet clear.

The Wine Trade.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—*Bonfort's Wine Circular* notes a perceptible improvement in the trade, with good hope for an increase. Though the fall and winter importation of foreign wines will probably be smaller than in 1882, and the ultimate effect of the increase of tariff rates must be to diminish proportionally its consumption of this class of goods, their place will be taken by others, so that the bulk of consumption will remain the same.

Live Stock Badly Injured.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Live stock taken from the steamship France, of the National line, to-day, was found to be badly injured by a terrible storm on August 31. A Normandy stallion and an English Lincolnshire mare were crushed to death. The mare was owned by Whitney, an Englishman, [illegible] taking six horses to California or stock [illegible].

Export Values for the Week.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Exports of domestic produce, [illegible] of specie, from New York for the week [illegible] were valued at $6,017,017 against $[illegible] for previous week. Total exports since January 1, $217,306,087, against $222,617,341 for corresponding period last year.

California Wines.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—*Bonfort's Wine Circular*: "California wines landed by Pacific Mail [illegible] during August amounted to 64,040 gallons, against 61,492 gallons in August, 1882. In [illegible] the arrivals were 3734 gallons, against 1881 [illegible]."

LUNDBORG'S PERFUMES, MARIA AND MARECHAL NIEL ROSE.

THE PILGRIMS.

Particulars of the Blowing up of Their Temple in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—A full account was telegraphed THE OREGONIAN two weeks ago of the practices of a sect known as Pilgrims in southern Illinois, and hostilities against them by reason of their polygamous practices. The burning of their temple at Irwin Saturday is a direct outcome of this hostile feeling. Rev. Oversham, who was expelled from the Methodist church, and who was pastor of the Pilgrim band at Irwin, says he was warned of the fact soon after it was discovered, and when he proceeded to the scene he found the flames beyond control. He proceeded to the west side of the building, and just as he was going around the house there was an explosion, which blew off the roof and west side of the reading room, at the rear of the auditorium. When this occurred Oversham retreated to a safe distance, and could do nothing but stand and see his building destroyed. A cast iron cylinder, fourteen inches in diameter, was found in the ashes, which Oversham thinks was filled with powder and put through a scuttle hole in the ceiling, and connected by a fuse with a pile of shavings. The temple was a two-story frame building, the front consisting of three rooms on the first floor, and four on the second floor, which was to be used as a dwelling by James Englis, who professed to have the power to heal all kinds of diseases. The rear was to be used as an auditorium for temple service, and was of cylindrical form and finished elegantly. Over it was a tower in which there was a large, fine-toned bell, the whole costing $5000. The object of the plotters was to blow up Oversham with the temple, as he had been accustomed to sleep in the room in which the explosion occurred. There is no clue as to the guilty parties. Rev. Oversham will proceed to rebuild at once.

In commenting on the occurrence this morning, the *Inter Ocean* says: "A new sect known as Pilgrims has been organized in Schuyler county, at a small town named Irwin, and are introducing practices which arouse decided opposition among law-abiding people. The chief objection to them is the practice of polygamy, in which, as in other points of their alleged belief, they imitate the Mormons. Their temple was blown up by giant powder early Saturday morning, and their leader and organizer, who lodged within its walls, narrowly escaped death. A repetition of the Nauvoo excitement is scarcely possible, and the people who are committing these outrages on the members of the new sect had much better appeal to the courts than to use lynch law and dynamite. The state of Illinois will not tolerate organized polygamy, even if the United States government does."

CROP REPORTS.

Northeastern Crops.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Crop returns received at Boston from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont show a fair condition. The probable yield is placed as follows: Maine—Wheat, 712,593 bushels; oats, 381,713 bushels; barley, 253,277 bushels; buckwheat, 330,000 bushels; rye, 30,000 bushels. In Vermont grain of all kinds looks well. Estimated yield of principal crops: Potatoes, 33,000,000 bushels; oats, 5,093,000 bushels; wheat, 312,000 bushels; corn, 2,066,000 bushels; barley, 173,500 bushels; buckwheat, 370,000 bushels. The season has been favorable for the production of butter, cheese and wool, but they will probably fall below an average. In New Hampshire returns indicate a large yield of cereals and potatoes. Estimates are: Corn, 1,345,321 bushels; oats, 1,072,11 bushels; barley, 77,284 bushels; wheat, 174,856 bushels; rye, 35,093 bushels; potatoes, 3,400,000 bushels.

Crop Reports.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The *Times* prints another batch of western crop dispatches, of which it says: "These, with the dispatches presented Saturday, and yesterday make it clear that the corn crop will fall considerably short of even the moderate early estimates. It is probable that even with the most favorable weather during the present month the crop would not greatly exceed a fair average, and the heavy frost of Saturday has done an amount of damage not easily estimated, but certainly large."

Damage to Corn and Other Crops.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Farler's review, from very extended advices, will be published in to-morrow's issue, presenting the following comments regarding injury to crops by recent frosts: The frost, of greater or less severity, has been experienced throughout Minnesota, Wisconsin, northern and northeastern Iowa, northern Illinois and Indiana and Michigan, causing serious injury to late corn. The extent of this injury is impossible at this writing to exactly determine. All territories were visited by frosts, but some fields were so fully matured as to suffer no damage. In many parts corn on high ground escaped injury, while that on low ground was severely cut. It will be safe, we think, to estimate the injury in the territory named at 25 per cent. of estimated crop, although it may exceed this estimate. Throughout the territory named other minor crops, such as tobacco, hops, tomatoes and other tender garden vegetables, as well as grapes, were greatly injured or utterly ruined. Southern and western Iowa, southern Illinois and Indiana, and all other portions of the corn producing country, no material damage is reported.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The World's Cotton Fair.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The president has issued a proclamation announcing that the world's industrial cotton centennial exhibition will be opened the first Monday in December, 1884, at New Orleans, and continue until the 31st of May, 1885. The proclamation is in accordance with an act passed last session, which directs that such proclamation should issue when the president was informed that suitable provisions for buildings and other necessities of the exposition had been made. United States representatives abroad will see that the proclamation is duly observed.

Report of the Hawaiian Sugar Committee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The report of the committee to investigate alleged frauds in the importation of Hawaiian sugar has been submitted to Secretary Folger. The report is understood to state that no evidence of the importation of Chinese or East Indian sugar through Hawaii has been obtained, and the charges of Belmont are not sustained. The report is replete with valuable statistics of the sugar business of the Pacific coast.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The postal money order agreement between the United States and the Hawaiian islands was signed to-day by postmaster-general Gresham and the Hawaiian minister. It is to go into effect January 1 next.

Dispatch from Pensacola, dated 10th, says all patients in navy-yard and hospital are convalescent. No new cases.

The agricultural department reports concerning the condition of corn and wheat will not be completed until late this afternoon. To-day's dispatches to the bureau from the west do not confirm reports that the corn crop suffered from frost to any alarming extent, though it is thought the percentage will show a decrease, as compared with last month, when the total yield was estimated at 1,70,000,000 bushels.

THE PRIZE RING.

SLADE AND MITCHELL MUST FIGHT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Harry Hill, stake-holder in the Slade-Mitchell fight, has issued the following: "I finally decide that Mitchell and Slade must fight within 100 miles of New Orleans, as I am assured no interference will take place; the fight to come off Tuesday, October 2d next; either of the men failing to put in an appearance in the ring between 8 and 12 A. M. to forfeit. Nothing can alter my decision, as the act is only in fairness to both parties and the sporting public."

SECONDS ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—James C. Daly and Tom Alpine, seconds to Burke and Dempsey, in the recent prize fight at Coney Island, have been arrested. Richard K. Fox of the *Police Gazette*, stake-holder for the fight, was served with a bench warrant. At the time of the arrest the parties were arranging a fight between Daly and Jo Pendergast.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES.

NEW THEATER OPENED.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 10.—The Gillis opera house, the new theater at the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, was opened to-night. The theater is handsome in all its appointments, is elegantly finished, and has a seating capacity of 1600. The structure was erected under a provision of the will of Mrs. Mary Frost, as a monument in memory of William Gillis, deceased, and the revenue from the property, which is held by trustees and valued at $225,000, is devoted perpetually to support an orphans' home, which is to be founded under the provisions of the same will. Mlle. Rhea appeared to-night as Adrienne Lecouvreur, and was welcomed by a brilliant audience.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

THE "TIMES" ON THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—*Times*: "While the completion of the Northern Pacific may bring relief to Washington and Oregon, it cannot relieve the merchants and consumers of California of burdens imposed by a group of men who will still control every line that enters the state. The Northern Pacific having been favored in an extraordinary manner by congress, the company ought to serve the people by establishing low rates, and not unite with those who control other lines in a pooling arrangement or agreement to plunder the people."

Western Union Finances.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The executive committee of the Western Union Company to-day recommended the payment of the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. Earnings for quarter ending September 30, it is said, will show a surplus of $106,000.

Clipper Freight.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—California clipper freights are very dull and tonnage is still scarce. The St. Joseph and the St. Francis are the only ships engaged, and load slowly.

"Rough on Rats" clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin, chipmunks. 15c.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE DIFFICULTY.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—All the evening papers insist upon the necessity of the continued dispatch of reinforcements to Tonquin. *Le Temps* says the present negotiations ought not to delay the work of destroying the bands which massacred the Frenchmen. It hints that diplomats cannot stipulate for black flags without becoming answerable for the latter's acts. It is reported that the French minister has summoned Soires late French envoy at Pekin, to a conference. This if true, is an excellent symptom. *Le Soir* reiterates that if France and China are unable to agree a mediation by America will be accepted by China and resorted to.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—If an article in the *Republique Française* represents the views of the French ministry, a Chinese war is merely a question of days.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—It is stated that Germany has advised China to arrive at an agreement with France. The Chinese government has taken the greatest precautions to protect foreign representatives at Pekin.

WANTS NO MORE TROOPS.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Paris states that Tseng, Chinese ambassador, prior to leaving Paris for London, communicated with Challemel La Cour, French minister of foreign affairs, relative to the reinforcement of the French force at Tonquin. In reply Challemel La Cour said he can not stop the dispatch of reinforcements while there is danger of war, and this can only be removed by a settlement, upon which basis for a treaty can be made.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—It is stated that Marquis Tseng, who has arrived in this city, will have an interview with Lord Granville, secretary of foreign affairs, before returning to Paris.

TO STUDY AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Harrison, minister of commerce has commissioned Lauredet vice-president of the National Union of Commerce and Industry, to go to Cincinnati, St. Louis and elsewhere in the United States, to study American manufactures, and report whether improved methods may be borrowed by France, with a view of forming combinations for competition by America with French products throughout the world.

NEW LEGION COMMANDERS

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The reported success of King Tudor of Acnam, will relieve the Grand Cordon, Legion of Honor, from the French government, and two ministers who signed the treaty of Hue will be made commanders in that order.

THEIR RIGHTS RECOGNIZED.

PARIS, Sept. 11—*Figaro* states that the Countess de Chambord authorizes the publication of a statement that her decision regarding the position of chief mourner at the funeral of the count implied no refusal on her part to recognize the undisputed rights of the Orleans princes.

ENGLAND.

A CARD FROM M'DERMOTT

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11.—James McDermott is in custody on a charge of being connected with the dynamite conspiracy. He was brought before the court to-day, but again remanded, owing to the fact that the case for prosecution was not complete. McDermott, at his previous hearing, presented the following document, with request that it be printed: "I am not permitted to see any newspapers, and consequently am ignorant of what is going on in the world outside of my cell door. I have just been informed, however, that some person named James Malley, and styling himself a refugee from Cork, has been ventilating his opinion in America through the press concerning me. I don't know, and never heard before of James Malley. That he is a fugitive from justice is not only possible but probable. There is no doubt that Jas. Malley is a mendacious liar and a dangerous impostor."

SPREAD OF THE CATTLE DISEASE.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The spread of cattle disease in every portion of England causes the greatest uneasiness. In some sections only American beef is now obtainable. Reports from Scotland state that the disease has not yet appeared there.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 11.—The Lancashire Cotton Spinners' society has passed resolutions, declaring that the depressed state of the cotton goods trade demands a reduction in both the spinning and the weaving departments.

SCOTLAND.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

GLASGOW, Sept. 10.—The nine men arrested in connection with the attempt last January to destroy property with dynamite have been committed for trial.

GERMANY.

ANOTHER INDICATION

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—The crown prince of Portugal arrived to-day, and was received with great honor. This visit is considered an indication of another adhesion to the Austro-German alliance.

AUSTRIA.

BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

VIENNA, Sept. 11.—The bi-centenary of the liberation of Vienna by Sobieski began to-day, by unveiling a memorial tablet. The principal ceremonies, commemorative of the triumph of Sobieski, take place to-morrow, which is the anniversary of the final victory over the Turks.

THE MEANING OF THE RECEPTION.

VIENNA, Sept. 10.—The hearty reception extended to King Alfonso here is considered as a confirmation of the rumor of an alliance between Spain and Austria.

HUNGARY.

A PASTORAL LETTER.

PESTH, Sept. 11.—The bishop of Vesschein has issued a pastoral letter declaring Jew baiting most unchristian, and exhorts the clergy to use all endeavors to divert their flocks from following such a dangerous path.

CANADA.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER RESTLESS.

HALIFAX, Sept. 10.—A telegram from Barrington states that the schooner Restless is being towed to that port full of water, dismasted, and with bodies in the cabin. The Restless had a crew of nine men. The bodies of some of the men were found drowned in the cabin, and the others were probably washed overboard.

EGYPT.

THE CHOLERA.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 11.—There are numerous attacks of cholera still, but the average and daily death is reduced to four. Mortality in the provinces is also rapidly diminishing

CHINA.

DOINGS OF A HONGKONG MOB.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Hongkong states that a Chinese mob in Canton burned the houses of several opium merchants and their wharves, causing great consternation among foreign residents, many of whom sought refuge aboard vessels in the river. Violence was offered persons, and Chinese troops had to be called out, which quickly dispersed the rioters. On receipt of the news at Hongkong several gunboats were immediately sent to Canton to afford protection to foreign merchants.

The riot was caused by a number of Portuguese sailors killing a Chinaman in an affray. The rioting has caused a great sensation in all circles, and will, it is feared, result in a collision between the French and the Chinese. Two war steamers have started from Hongkong to protect life and property at Canton.

CANTON TROUBLES SLIGHT.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The British admiralty is informed by telegraph of the occurrence of a slight disorder at Canton, but no orders were transmitted to the English fleet in Chinese waters in connection therewith, the admiral in command being left to act as he thinks best under circumstances of this kind.

CRIMINAL.

LYNCH LAW IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 10.—Saturday night sixty masked men forcibly entered the Yell county jail, at Danville, seized John Coker and Dr. Flood, took them to an iron bridge across the river and hanged them from the center span cross beam. Coker was accused of leading into ambuscade the sheriff and party in search of the Daniels outlaws several weeks ago, in which two men, Carter and Cortes, were killed. Flood was accused of harboring the outlaws. Coker begged to be shot, but was told he must hang. The bodies were discovered and cut down Sunday morning.

A LITTLE GIRL ASSAULTED.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 10.—Yesterday afternoon a half-witted sailor, James H. Smith, committed a criminal assault upon a four year-old child, Ada Ferguson, three miles from the city. Smith was captured and identified. The child is in a precarious condition. No attempt at lynching is probable, as the crime is a capital one, the proof is sufficient and the law heretofore has been unfailing.

FREE AGAIN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—James Howitky who escaped to this country from St. Petersburg with 13,000 roubles belonging to his employer and who when arrested expressed surprise that he could be arrested therefore, because this was a free country, has been set free, owing to the want of an extradition treaty with Russia.

AN INSANE DEED.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—Henry F. Blessing, an engineer, to-night fired six shots at his brother-in-law, all of which took effect. He then shot his wife twice and went to a garden and cut his own throat. Blessing and brother-in-law will probably die. The wife's wound is serious.

PACIFIC COAST.

A Stinging Rebuke Administered to a Victoria Jury.

RAILROAD MEN TO MEET IN CONVENTION.

Senator Sharon's Case Continued—Alaska Miners Rescued by a Missionary—General News.

CALIFORNIA.

Freights for the North

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The arrival of clipper freights from the east during the past week include a number of shipments to Oregon and Washington territory. The Arabic, which arrived last week, brought a quantity of whisky for the north, and also a quantity of rum plate. Overland freights continue brisk. Portland steamers have recently taken large shipments of fruit and, though no dearth exists in the market, the increased demand has slightly affected the market, and prices of the various qualities are rather high for this time of the season. Seattle is also a heavy importer, Victoria ranking third in the list. The Columbia, which sailed this morning, had both decks forward well blocked with plums, peaches and watermelons, and the same is true of recent steamers on the Sound route.

San Francisco Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—Sir Edward Stanley, the new British consul at this city, arrived last night.

Harry Murphy, a young boy of 6 years old, was knocked down by a street car last evening. The wheels passed over his neck completely severing the head from the body.

Matthew Brady, formerly steward on the steamer Mexico, was invited by a friend named Frank Wheeler to take a drive in Golden Gate park to-day. The horses ran away, upsetting and smashing the carriage and throwing both men out. Brady died a few minutes after the fact was discovered, and Wheeler was so stunned as to be unable to give any account of the accident.

Mechanics' Institute fair opens in this city to-day at the pavilion. The exhibits in all classes of manufacture and produce are larger than on previous occasions.

The *Examiner* this morning publishes an open letter from Stephen M. White of Los Angeles to Railroad Commissioner Foote, reviewing the San Jose convention and calling upon Foote to ventilate the acts of the railroad commissioners as a duty he owes to those who elected him.

Thirteen Murderers.

There are at the present time thirteen murderers confined in prisons of this city awaiting punishment. One of them is George M. Wheeler, who strangled his sister-in-law and then cut up her remains and packed them in a trunk. He has been waiting three years, with every prospect of waiting some considerable time longer, notwithstanding the fact that his crime was fully proven.

Mechanics' Fair.

The formal opening exercises of the mechanics' fair were held at the Grand Opera house this afternoon. Vice President Starbird pronounced the opening address and the Rev. Robert McKenzie delivered an eloquent oration, his subject being "The Fools and the Men." The pavilion will be thrown open this evening at 8 o'clock.

Sharon's Case Continued.

The case of ex-Senator Sharon, arrested last Saturday on a charge of adultery, was called in the police court to-day. At the request of his counsel the case was continued to October 16.

Shipping Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—Temperature, noon, 64. Arrived—Str Dakota, Puget sound; Br ship Francis Thorpe, Newcastle; brig Percy Edward, Hakodate.

Cleared—Br ship Melpomene, Cork.

Sailed—Str Bardowyx, Victoria, etc. stm Arcata, Coos bay; bkt Jane A. Falkenburg, Honolulu; schr Big River, Coos bay.

Arrived—Steamer Dakota, Morse, 12 hours from Victoria, etc., passengers and merchandise, to Goodall, Perkins & Co.; steamer San Pedro, Wall, 89 hours from New Tacoma, 4000 tons coal to Pacific Improvement Company; ship Detroit, Rock, eight days from Seattle, coal, to Renton Coal Company; bark Northwest, Mauniro, thirteen days from Port Madison, lumber, to E. M. Herrick. Cleared—British steamer Bardowyx, Gaudin, Victoria, H. Lund & Co.

CONVENTION OF RAILROAD MAGNATES.

The Completion of the Northern Pacific Creates a Decided Stir.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The convention of railroad magnates, to be held in this city, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., is the engrossing topic of conversation in business circles here. Apart from the importance which attaches to the meeting, considered from a railroad standpoint, merchants are disposed to invest it with the character of involving the much ventilated question of low freights and fares. For some time past they have looked to the completion of the Northern Pacific as a point in their favor, and reasoning that, barring a possible community interest which that road might have with other roads in the matter of eastern freights, the latter would be obliged to make concessions in their favor. During the last few days it has been reported that the real object of the conference was to take action with a view of admitting the Northern Pacific into the pool already formed, and having for its object a schedule on which to base present passenger and freight rates, but, as a prominent railroad official stated to an OREGONIAN correspondent this afternoon, the completion of the Northern Pacific not only does away entirely with the pool previously entered into, but makes another one absolutely important, unless the various roads interested are content to carry on business at losing rates in competition against themselves.

THE ROADS REPRESENTED

The roads which will be represented in the conference will be the Central Pacific, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Texas and Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, Atchison, the Topeka and Santa Fe, the Sunset Route, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and more lately the Northern Pacific. It is stated on reliable authority that some opposition was made to the recognition given to the latter road, but that wiser counsel prevailed, and that it may now be counted on as one of the pool. The reason for this change of opinion is interpreted as follows: In addition to the discouraging outline attending competition, such as above alluded to, the pooling roads would have another point to confer with—that the Northern Pacific, by its ocean service could land freight in this city pending the completion of the California and Oregon and Oregon and California, when it would be accorded by the Central Pacific, and also by the Union Pacific as a connecting line, naturally, by the Southern Pacific. Its business would also be further aided by the Union Pacific on the completion of the Oregon Short Line. The fact that one of Jay Gould's lines will be represented in the pool creates some anxiety among other roads having termini in St. Louis and Chicago. The Northern Pacific appears to be the active power in all the present railroad bustle, and has also been the means of forcing the Central Pacific to open an office in the center of the city, whereas it formerly transacted its business at the southern end

ALASKA.

Miners Rescued by a Missionary.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The Presbyterian Home Mission Society has the following from Alaska: A party of miners returning from a prospecting tour on the upper Yukon river ran out of provisions, and becoming too weak to travel three of the strongest were sent forward to the coast. These reached the Presbyterian mission station with nothing but their underclothing, and in a starving condition, having been without food three or four days. Rev. Eugene S. Willard supplied them with goods and clothing, and organizing a relief party of Indians went to rescue those left behind. These were found, and after a forced march of two days and nights were brought safely to the station.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A Stinging Rebuke to the Lavin Jury.

VICTORIA, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The verdict of acquittal in the Lavin manslaughter case has shocked the community, although that portion of the judge's remarks addressed to Lavin are not approved of. The following is the judge's address to the jury when discharging them: "Gentlemen of the jury," said his lordship, "mind, that is your verdict, not mine. On your conscience will rest the stigma of returning such a disgraceful verdict, and one at variance with the evidence on which you have sworn to find the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. Many repetitions of such conduct as yours will make a trial by jury a horrible farce, and the city of Victoria, which you inhabit, one of immorality and crime. Go, I have nothing more to say to you."

ARIZONA.

Yellow Fever Reports Denied.

TUCSON, Sept. 11.—Superintendent Bean of the Southern Pacific railroad received to-day the following dispatch from Guaymas, Mexico, dated yesterday: "There is no yellow fever here. The report as to coast fever is exaggerated." The dispatch was signed by A. W. Ward, consul.

HERMOSILLO, Mex., Sept. 11.—There is no yellow fever here. A bilious fever called tonto exists, but is not accompanied by black vomit.

RUSSIA.

RESUMED PUBLICATION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 11.—*Narodnaja Volja*, chief organ of the Nihilists, suppressed by the government some months ago, has again resumed publication.

The place that Dr. Price's Flavoring Extracts have won in public estimation is status quo. In the sections that for standard excellence they have no equal in the market. Every housewife who has had occasion to use Dr. Price's Flavorings, will endorse the above statement. They are as natural as the fruits from which they are extracted.

Chills, Malaria, Dumb Ague, and all kinds of diseases are positively and permanently cured by Mason & Pollard's Pills. This remedy is a never-failing specific for these ills, purifies the system and restores the patient to perfect health. Druggists.

SPORTING NOTES.

SENSATIONAL RUMORS ABOUT THE BILLIARDISTS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Several rumors were afloat here to-day, one or two of which found their way into print, regarding the billiard players, Jacob Schaeffer, the world's champion; Wm. Sexton and Thos. Wallace, who have been in California and are now on their way east, to the effect that they had been captured by cowboys near Georgetown, Col., and held for ransom. Another was that they had had a fight with cowboys, and that Schaeffer was killed. All probably grew out of a telegram received here by Schaeffer's sister, saying: "John is hurt, but not badly." No further particulars. Information was received this evening to the effect that they were all in Denver. A telegram has been sent by the Brunswick & Balke company to Schaeffer, asking him to come to Chicago at once to arrange a billiard match with George Slosson, who is here, and says he will play Schaeffer for the championship, provided Schaeffer will play in Chicago or New York.

ROWING ARTICLES FORWARDED.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—The Halifax Rowing Association will forward to New York the *Clipper* articles of agreement of the proposed race between Hamm and Ross. They provide for a five-mile contest on the 10th of October for $500 a side. No course named.

DUNCAN C. ROSS THE WINNER.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 10.—Duncan C. Ross won the first prize and championship badge at the Caledonian club mixed wrestling tournament in this city to-night. Other contestants were M. Thompson of Canada and Dennis Gallagher of Buffalo.

FIRES.

BURNED TO DEATH.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 10.—While a freight train was coming west, three miles east of this city tonight, a stock car containing two fine horses was discovered in flames. The train was stopped, and a man supposed to be Scott Pickerell, who had charge of the horses went into the car—a slat stock car—where he was some way overpowered by the smoke from the burning straw, or probably injured by one of the horses, and burned to death, together with the horses. The stock was consigned to S. Pickerell, Alexis, Illinois, from Buffalo, Illinois.

FOREST FIRES IN VIRGINIA.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 11.—Forest fires destroyed a quantity of valuable timber lands, undergrowth and cordwood in adjacent counties. At last accounts fires were still burning and extend over a large area. In some instances wheat fields were destroyed by the flames, and it is feared considerable game was burned.

HOTEL BURNING.

SARATOGA, Sept. 10.—The Cedar Bluff hotel, on the east bank of the lake, House Tunnel Company owner, is in flames, and its destruction is inevitable.

COAL BUNKERS BURNED.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 10.—C. M. Lodson & Co's coal bunkers at Beaver Brook burned to-day. Four hundred miners are thrown out of work.

ANOTHER BODY FOUND.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—Another body was found late this evening. It was badly burned, but easily recognized as Chris. Buhrman.

ACCIDENTS.

A FAMILY POISONED.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 11.—Last night a colored woman named Kate Colton, having a spite against Alf. Miller, because he would not marry her went to the house of Lewis McMurray, Miller's father-in-law, and asked for a cup of coffee. Finding none in the, she volunteered to make a pot for herself. She was granted permission, and after making it left the house, saying she would return soon for the cup. Not returning, the family finished cooking supper and sat down to eat. In a short time they were all taken sick, and one, named Jerry Thompson, died. His wife is very low, and Alf. Miller and Lewis McMurray are dangerously ill. Dr. Sullivan was called and pronounced that they had been poisoned. Kate Colton is under arrest.

WHOLESALE POISONING BY SHRIMPS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 11.—A large number of negroes were poisoned, by eating boiled shrimps, at a celebration in Beaufort county. Three have died and seven more are expected to die.

BRAINS BLOWN OUT.

IONIA, Mich., Sept. 10.—Virginius Von Vleck, cashier of the Ionia First National bank, went hunting this morning, and was found with his brains blown out. There are rumors of suicide.

THE TURF.

AT CONEY ISLAND.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, Sept. 11.—Weather cool, cloudy and threatening. The attendance is fair. First race, three quarters of a mile, was won by Fellow Play, Pizarro second, Little Phil third; time, 1:16¾.

CONEY ISLAND, Sept. 11.—Sheepshead bay course. Three-quarters mile—Plowboy one, Pizarro 2d, Little Maid 3d; time, 1:16¾.

Mile—O K won, Battledore 2d, Heel and Toe 3d; time, 1:44¼.

Mile and a sixteenth, Pearl o Pride won, Ilica 2d, Volunteer 3d; time 1:54¾.

Three-quarters mile, Pandora won, Jessie D second, Chanticleer third; time, 1:18¾.

Mile and a half, Apollo won, Cardinal McCloskey second, Wallensee third; time, 2:29¾.

Steeple chase, inside course, Major Wheeler won, Charlemagne second, Banger third; time, 5:06.

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

Earthquake shocks were felt Sunday and Monday at Casamicciola, Ischia.

The Boston club defeated the Chicagos Monday, at Boston, by a score of 4 to 2.

The French transport Aveyron sailed with 600 troops and six guns for Tonquin.

Lord Lyons, British ambassador to France, will shortly return to Paris without finishing his furlough.

At St. Joseph, Mo., on Monday morning, the steam printing house was damaged $60,000 by fire; fully insured.

Admiral Pierre, who returned to Paris a few days ago from the command of the French fleet at Madagascar, died Monday.

B. McCauley played "Falstaff" at Philadelphia Monday night—his first appearance in that character—and was formally received.

At St. Joseph, Mo., on Monday morning, the warehouse of the Consolidated Tank company, containing 75,000 gallons of oil, was entirely destroyed by fire. It was insured for $30,000.

David H. Bates, assistant general manager of the Western Union, in testifying before the senate committee on Monday, declared that the company's present force of operators is much better than the old one.

The Austrian minister of foreign affairs has sent a dispatch to all representatives of Austria abroad informing them of the precise status of the insurrectionary movement in Croatia, and announced the determination of the government to use extreme measures to suppress the rebellion movement forthwith.

There has been riots on the northern frontier of Croatia, where the peasantry are rising and insulting the priests. The Hungarian prime minister has summoned the principal notables to Agram including the former Ban, to consult upon the situation in Croatia and advise means for suppressing disorders.

THE EAST SIDE.

Mr. Harrell starts in business for himself shortly in one of the stores in Hall & Stott's new building.

With the Knott Bros.' characteristic spirit, the Stark street ferry boat was handsomely decorated yesterday.

A force of men raised the railroad track several inches at the intersection of J street yesterday, it having again sunken.

An old and reliable citizen is authority for the statement that a portion of Mount Hood was visible to the naked eye for several minutes on Sunday.

Colburn, for a long time clerk and bookkeeper in the house of J. A. Newell, has resigned, and his position has been filled by Mr. W. W. Stewart, recently from Prince Edward Island.

The elevated roadway on Water street is completed from H to P street, except the laying of a small portion of docking, and piles for the rest of the improvement are set to within half a block of I street.

The celebration committee did not extend their favors to East Portland organizations except to invite the city council without the City Guards (are included). And yet railroad interests are closely identified with the east side.

The Washington Guards escorted the Capitol Guards to this city yesterday on a friendly visit that was not on the programme. These companies appear to consider East Portland more than those running the celebration. The Capitols are a well drilled body of men.

Under instruction of the common council the street commissioner has had three men at work for the past week clearing and deepening the ditch to drain off the dark water from the bottom. As a result of their labors the water is now running off rapidly. The old box culvert, however, is yet to be removed, and when this is done and the ditch deepened, the disease breeding and death-dealing stagnant water that has hitherto afflicted the city will soon be swallowed up by the Willamette.

INSTANTLY RELIEVED.

Mrs. Ann Lacour, of New Orleans, La., writes: I have a son who has been sick for two years; he has been attended by our leading physicians, but all to no purpose. This morning he had his usual spell of coughing and was so greatly prostrated in consequence that death seemed imminent. We had in our house a bottle of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS purchased by my husband, who noticed your advertisement yesterday. We administered it according to directions and he was instantly relieved.

TRUNKS NEATLY REPAIRED

At Oregon Trunk Factory, B. Harris & Co., 49 First street.

Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF CALIFORNIA.

A. McKINNIE, Manager

FOR NORTHWEST DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE—WITH PORTLAND SAVINGS BANK.

References to Men in Portland who have $10,000 Insurance each in this Company:

H. L. McCLURE	J. A. STROWBRIDGE	J. D. McKINNON	F. ZANOVICH
I. C. HENRICHSEN	MOSES STEEL	M. S. BURRELL	C. M. WIBERG
C. A. DOLPH	R. GILL	DR. GEO. E. NOTTAGE	ANDREW ROBERTS
JOHN KLOSTERMAN	COL. J. McCRAKEN	JOS. BURKHARDT	M. ZANOVICH
W. W. SPAULDING	L. WILLIS	GEO. W. LEIHY	S. M. MEARS

CUTICURA

I have been afflicted for twenty years with an obstinate skin disease, called by some M. D.'s Psoriasis, and others Leprosy, commencing on my scalp, and in spite of all I could do, with the help of the most skillful doctors, it slowly but surely extended, until a year ago this winter it covered my entire person in form of dry scales. For the last three years I have been unable to do any labor and suffering intensely all the time. Every morning there could be nearly a dustpanful of scales taken from the sheet on my bed, some of them half as large as the envelope containing this letter. In the latter part of winter my skin commenced cracking open. I tried everything, almost, that could be thought of, without any relief. The 12th of June I started West, in hopes I could reach the Hot Springs. I reached Detroit, and was so low I thought I should have to go to the hospital, but finally got as far as Lansing, Mich., where I had a sister living. One Dr. —— treated me about two weeks, but did me no good. All thought I had but a short time to live. I earnestly prayed to die. Cracked through the skin all over my back, across my ribs, arms, hands, limbs; feet badly swollen; toe-nails came off; finger-nails dead and hard as bone; hair dead, dry and lifeless as old straw. Oh, my God! how I did suffer. My sister, Mrs. E. H. Davis, had a small part of a box of Cuticura in the house. She wouldn't give up. Said, "We will try CUTICURA." Some was applied on one hand and arm. Eureka! There was relief! Stopped the terrible burning sensation from the word go. They immediately got the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA, and SOAP. I commenced by taking one tablespoonful of RESOLVENT three times a day after meals; had a bath once a day, water about blood heat; used CUTICURA SOAP freely; applied CUTICURA morning and evening. Result, returned to my home in just six weeks from time I left, and my skin is as smooth as this sheet of paper.

HIRAM E. CARPENTER.

HENDERSON, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

Sworn to before me this 19th day of January, 1880.

A. M. LEFFINGWELL, Justice of the Peace.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great skin cures, externally, clear the Complexion, cleanse the Skin and Scalp and purify the Blood of every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Cancerous Humors, and Skin Tortures, when physicians, hospitals and all other means fail. Sold everywhere.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

BEAUTY SOAP

For Infantile and Birth Humors, Rough, Chapped and Greasy Skin, Blackheads, Pimples and Skin Blemishes, use Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, and Toilet, Bath and Nursery sanitive, fragrant with delicious flower odors and Cuticura healing balsams.

VON BULOW'S

GERMAN DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is a certain cure for Dyspepsia.

Is a certain cure for Constipation.

Is a certain cure for Indigestion.

Is a never-failing Appetizer.

It induces a Clear Brain and an active Liver.

It makes the Eyes Bright and the Complexion Clear.

ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

Of its merits. It is not a panacea for all the ills that flesh is heir to, but it will afford prompt relief in all the forms of DYSPEPSIA, and its use effect a

CERTAIN CURE.

For sale by all druggists. Ask for it.

E. J. NORTH & CO.,

DEALERS IN

PAINTS, GLASS, &c.

Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, etc.

House, Sign and Carriage Painters

DOORS AND WINDOWS

Catalogue and Price List furnished on application.

168 Front St., Portland, Or.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

In fever and ague districts, in tropical and other regions visited by epidemics, and indeed in all localities where the complaints are unfavorable to health, this [illegible] vegetable invigorant and alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has been found a potent safeguard and as a constitutional remedy for fragile, debilitated [illegible] while as a remedy for [illegible] liver complaint and kindred ailments it is without a rival.

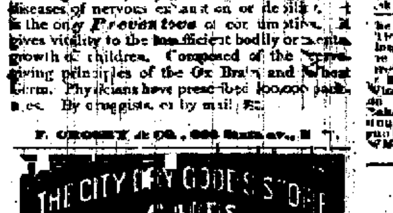
For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.

It restores the energy lost by nervousness or indigestion; refreshes the nerves tired by worry, excitement or excessive brain fatigue; strengthens a failing memory, and gives renewed vigor in all diseases of nervous exhaustion or debility. It is the only *Preventive* of consumption. It gives vitality to the insufficient bodily or mental growth of children. Composed of the Nerve-giving principles of the Ox Brain and Wheat Germ. Physicians have prescribed 500,000 packages. By druggists, or by mail, $1.

F. CROSBY & CO., 666 Sixth av., N. Y.



THE CITY DRY GOODS STORE

FINEST GOODS LOWEST PRICES

147 THIRD STREET

GUNPOWDER.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., AGENTS HAZARD POWDER Works, Front, First and Vine sts, Portland.

CORBITT, FAILING & CO., AGENTS FOR DUPONT's Gunpowder, 44 and 46 Front street, Portland, Oregon.

INSURANCE.

Incorporated.................................July 29, 1881.

THE OREGON

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

DIRECTORS:

I. W. CORBETT,	W. S. LADD,
C. H. LEWIS,	HENRY FAILING
M. S. BURRELL,	M. W. FECHHEIMER
W. COOK,	L. WHITE.

M. W. FECHHEIMER, President.

M. S. BURRELL, Vice President.

EDWARD HALL, Secretary.

Policies written at equitable rates.

Home office 88 Washington street.

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital subscribed	$10,000,000
Capital paid up	1,000,000
Reserve Fund, in addition to capital	175,000
Cash Assets, June 30th, 1881	7,394,000
Deposit in Oregon	50,000

Risks accepted and POLICIES WRITTEN by the agent.

NO. 5 FIRST ST., PORTLAND, OR.

PHILIP O. SCHUYLER, Agent.

IMPERIAL, LONDON, NORTHERN, and QUEEN

Insurance Companies of London & Liverpool

Deposit in Oregon......................$200,000

Joint Policy Issued by the Four Companies.

CORBITT & MACLEAY,

General Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho Office, 44 and 46 Front St., Portland, Or.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital..........................$750,000.

BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON,

100 First Street, Portland, Oregon.

JAMES S. REED, Agent.

South British and National Fire and Marine Insurance Cos.

COMBINED.

CAPITAL.........................$15,000,000

With unlimited liability of shareholders, and

Deposited in Oregon for security of policy holders.............................100,000

JAMES LAIDLAW & CO., Gen'l Agents, 14 North Front St.

F. H. ALLEN, Jr., Manager.

OREGON & WASHINGTON TERRITORY BRANCH.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital - - - - - $5,000,000.

With unlimited liability of stockholders.

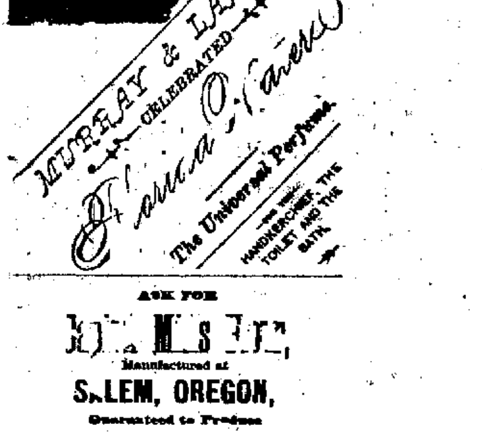
U. S. Bonds deposited with State Treasurer in Oregon..............................$50,000

Letter of Credit, Bank of British Columbia, Portland, Or.............................$5,000

W. F. BROWN,

MANAGER.

No. 27 Stark St., Portland.



BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
MURRAY & LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
Florida Water
The Universal Perfume.
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET AND THE BATH.

ASK FOR

BOYD'S MILLS FLOUR,

Manufactured at

SALEM, OREGON,

Guaranteed to Produce

Whitest and Most Nutritious Bread and of Better Quality

Than can be made from any other Flour in Oregon

Beyond Question the Finest Flour.

For sale everywhere in Oregon and Washington.

GEORGE SMIEL, Agent

Office City of Salem Co.'s Capitol Mills, 48 First st.

Grossman's Specific Mixture.

With this remedy persons can cure themselves without the least exposure, change of diet, or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Ask your Druggist for it. Price, $1 a bottle.

The largest stock of FIRE ARMS of all kinds ever brought to the State are now offered for sale at greatly Reduced Prices. Winchester and Marlin Repeating Rifles. Baker's Three-Barrel Gun, the best hunting gun in the world.

WM. BECK & SON,

165 Second st.

Levy & Tutor

First cor. Salmon, successors to R. Friedlander & Co.

THE SALOON ...

Front St., Missoula, Montana.

CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS AT the bar. Desirable lodgings on second floor for the public.

J. A. DIXON, Prop'r.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

E. RODGERS & FARRELL,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

Feed, Provisions, Shingles, Grain Sacks, etc., etc.

Front and Alder street, Portland

The opening ceremonies, in [illegible] postponed in the Baltimore [illegible] on account of rain.

[illegible] Fever. [illegible] The city is still healthy. [illegible] no new cases, and there

[illegible] dating watches with his engineer before leaving for Rockaway. The jury also find James McCown, rear brakeman of the Rockaway train, guilty of culpable negligence in not going back far enough to signal the Long Branch train.

Rev. W. B. Smith, Grafton, Mass., says: "I have derived benefit from using Brown's Iron Bitters for a low state of blood."

[illegible] has not been accepted.

THE WEST INDIES.

HURRICANE EXPERIENCE.

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—The steamer City of Washington, from New York, reports that Sunday night it was struck by a hurricane, which continued thirty-six hours. Two persons were injured

Preparations are making for a grand ovation to General Diaz on the 15th inst., the anniversary of his birthday.

CINCINNATI, O.—The *Times-Star* says that, as a remedy for rheumatism and a cure for pain, St. Jacobs Oil takes the lead.

Redding's Russia Salve is the most wonderful healing medium in the world. Try it.

Less Poetic Than Practical.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

Mr. Dorsey is just a little poetic when he says that "Arthur was warmed into life by the pinfeathers of Conkling, the republican eagle." Now, then, what about the brogans of Hayes and Sherman?

LUNDBORG'S RHENISH COLOGNE.

Unambitious Lawyers.

Wheeling Intelligencer.

Of 50,000 lawyers in the country but [illegible] attended the meeting of the American Bar Association at Saratoga. The others seemed content to take their cocktails at the local groceries.

"Mother Swan's Worm Syrup," for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation; tasteless. [illegible]

NewspaperARCHIVE®

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12, 1883.

THE STORY OF THE TRIP.

President Villard's Grand Excursion from St. Paul to Portland.

A RECORD OF THE EXCURSION.

The Receptions En Route—Ex-President Billings' Speech—Among the Crow Indians—Scenes and Incidents.

[WRITTEN BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

The trip from St. Paul to Portland, made by President Villard and his invited guests, some three hundred in number, is of a character such as has never before been equaled on this continent. From the moment of the arrival at St. Paul, on the morning of the 1st of September, to the landing at Portland yesterday morning, the trip has been one series of grand receptions, banquets, speech-making and pleasant surprises. There has been no serious accident to mar the enjoyment of the journey, and the few startling incidents in connection with the affair have simply added to the spice of the day. The weather has been beautiful all the way around, and there have been few cases of sickness.

The ride through the great wheat fields of Dakota unfolded a wonderful sight to the party and those who had never before seen the sights there beholden were enthusiastic to the greatest extent. The wheat and oat crop all along the line of the Northern Pacific is exceptionally good. Wheat will average eighteen and twenty bushels to the acre. At Bismarck the party arrived in time to participate in the laying of the corner-stone of the new Dakota state house. It was a very impressive event. Speeches were made by Governor Ordway, President Villard, Vice President Billings, General Grant, Carl Schurz, Secretary Teller, Hon. William M. Evarts, Sitting Bull, Hon. Carter H. Harrison (mayor of Chicago) and others.

Every town on the line of the Northern Pacific was found to be elaborately decorated. At the depots were exhibits of the agricultural, mineral and other resources of the country. Every effort was made to impress the visitors with the growing importance of this great northwest, and it is needless to say that the impression was made. Stops were made at Bismarck, Mandan, Little Missoula, Billings, Bozeman, Helena, Lake Pend d'Oreille and other points long enough for a carriage ride to be taken over town.

Billings was attired with most elaborate decorations upon the arrival of the party. A band of military music occupied the grand stand at the depot hotel and greeted the party with national airs. A great crowd was gathered at the depot. Near by had been erected a small summer house of unique character, being composed entirely of sheaves of wheat and oats whose appearance indicated great fertility of soil. A large stand with some remarkably fine Montana vegetables, and several specimens of beef, of more than usual excellence, attracted much attention. A large piece of coal, weighing several hundred pounds, was also exhibited. It had been mined in the Bull mountains, about forty miles distant from Billings.

The party, after having examined the specimens presented, were driven in carriages about town, and upon their return gathered about the grand stand, where in response to urgent calls, Mr. Frederick Billings, the former president of the road and the gentleman after whom the town was named, appeared and made a very eloquent address. President Villard was compelled to respond to calls, and spoke briefly from his car. Hon. William M. Evarts delivered a very fine address.

Both Mr. Villard and Mr. Billings were presented with testimonials of regard by the municipality.

As the train was about to start Mr. Billings addressed the citizens from the platform of his train as follows:

"When I said a few words to you from the balcony, I was not aware what impression this town and its exhibits had made upon the gentlemen traveling on this train. Since then I have had the pleasure of going through the cars, and I desire, before we leave, to say that there is but one impression—that of unqualified admiration of the location of Billings and the preparations which the citizens have made to show what can be raised here—and everyone expresses a sincere hope that your highest expectations, with reference to your improvement and prosperity, will all be realized.

For myself, honored by having the town named after me, you can be sure that I shall always be its friend in the future, as I have been in the past. I fully expect that this season the road will be commenced from Billings to the Bull mountain coal region, and I am in hopes that that will be the beginning in time of the road to Fort Benton, on the Missouri. As a business man, I can see no reason why this town, taking all the circumstances into consideration, is not really to be the center of great interests, and if you all here will keep pace in your moral and intellectual growth with the growth in material prosperity, you will gratify the man after whom the place is named and every man who is a lover of good things.

And now, as our train goes, I can only say that I am glad to have been here, and glad to have had an opportunity of kissing the first baby born in the town. I hope to come back here very often, and shall continue to be the friend of all the babies and all the grown up people, too." [Applause.]

Prior to the departure of the first two sections from Billings a large bullion train arrived from the Bull mountains, some 150 miles distant. It contained 150,000 pounds of silver bullion, and occupied twelve heavy wagons, drawn by oxen.

The party was divided into four sections, or trains. These ran about half an hour apart. The first section contained President Villard, his private cars and the private cars occupied by his most distinguished foreign guests.

The second section consisted of eight private cars. Two belonged to Mr. Robert Harris, a director in the Northern Pacific, who had a number of friends with him. Another was occupied by Mr George M. Pullman and party. Ex-President Billings had his private car attached to the end. General Grant occupied a car with Secretary Evarts, General Cass, General Haupt and others, and various other distinguished guests occupied the remaining cars.

The third section was made up of ten Pullman cars, three of which were occupied by representatives of the press, and the remaining by American guests. The last sections consisted of ten elegant Pullman coaches, mostly all occupied by American guests.

A PICTURESQUE RIDE.

From Billings the ride was through a most interesting section of the country. It appeared as though the wild lands of the west had at last been reached. Looking from the train one could see prairie dogs seated upon their mounds, while every here and there would be found corralled emigrant wagons, which evidenced that the old way of traveling westward had not yet been fully done away by the iron horse. Occasionally a group of cowboys would be passed, and those dare-devils of the plains appeared to take great delight in putting their ponies to their highest speed and dashing alongside of the train, waving their broad sombreros in answer to the flaunting handkerchiefs from the train. The race could be of short duration still it was exciting while it lasted. Now and then a glimpse of a solitary member of the family of Lo would be seen, to whom the rushing train would be of more than ordinary interest. He would draw rein close to it and gaze curiously as it passed. The mountain scenery was unusually picturesque. Curious formations were noticed on both sides of the track. Occasionally beautiful valleys would be struck, and then the train would go plunging into a mountainous country, where, on either side, great cliffs were to be seen rearing themselves hundreds of feet upwards. Several rivers and streams were crossed, through each of which flowed clear and sparkling water. Soon after the boundary of the Crow reservation was reached more evidences of savage life was noticed. Great herds of horses and ponies appeared on both sides, attended by blanketed, painted and feathered Indians.

AT THE INDIAN ENCAMPMENT.

At Gray Cliff a large encampment of about three hundred wigwams was found to the south of the road. Here it was that the Indian war dance was to take place. This point is about 930 miles from St. Paul, and distant some twenty miles from the Crow agency. The Indians who were seen—numbering about 1500—had been induced by the promise of a big feast to come to Gray Cliff with their wives and children, their ponies and dogs, wigwams war-paint and all other appurtenances of savage life, in order that the visitors might have an opportunity of seeing the "noble red man" in his original condition of life. The sight was one which interested everybody to the greatest possible extent. It was unique and thrilling in many respects. Some one hundred warriors were found seated within a small inclosure near the track, painted and attired in the most demoniac manner. Many were armed with rifles, pistols, tomahawks, swords and knives, which they were to use in their dance. About a score of the Indians, including the beaux and belles of the tribe, were located under a small tent inside the circle, and to them was reserved the privilege of making the war music. The dance began immediately after the arrival of the first section of the trains. A low tom-tom upon a thick-skinned drum brought the warriors to their feet. A fancifully attired chief who wore more red paint, feathers and necklaces than he did undergarments, made his appearance in the center of the ring, and beneath a flaunting United States flag that spread forth from its staff in the center of the ring, he conducted the ceremony. Obeying his signal the warriors set up a low chant and commenced moving forward. As they drew close together the chant grew louder, until finally the entire crew were one leaping, howling mass of painted and feathered savages. No two were dressed alike, and it would be impossible to paint the scene in words as it appeared to the spectators. The first dance was kept up for about a quarter of an hour. The warriors then resumed their seating position and gave way to three chiefs who gave a private exhibition on their own account. This trio was reputed to consist of the leading medicine men of the tribe, whose greatest endeavor appeared to be to outdo one another in horrible contortions and gestures. After they had subsided, quiet was restored for an hour or so, during which time the visitors busied themselves visiting the lodges of the Indians and making a personal inspection of their manner of living, and scrutinizing with due curiosity "our nation's ward," as he appeared to many for the first time.

A considerable number of trophies were gathered in, and the bargains made were in the way of a character that indicated Lo to be a poor verdant child of nature. The war dance was resumed later on and kept up more or less until a late hour.

A FRIENDLY CONFERENCE.

A feature of the day was the arrival on the scene of "Two Bellies," chief of the Mountain Crows. The old warrior was seated upon his pony, one leg done up in a bandage, and wearing anything but the uniform of civilization when he made his appearance. The arrival of such a distinguished personage was of course immediately noticed, and the first person to grasp his hand and bid him welcome was the Hon. Carl Schurz, who was secretary of the interior and in charge of Indian affairs when Senor Two Bellies was prancing around the mountains with his Winchester and in his war paint seeking visitors to his country with a desire of giving them a warm reception. He greeted the secretary with much cordiality, and evidently took great pleasure in referring to the past, as, through his interpreter, he stated that he was compelled to do most of his traveling on horseback, owing to the unsatisfactory working of his right leg, where one of Uncle Sam's boys had incidentally planted a 42-cal bro memento of his friendship for Lo some few years back. The ex-secretary and the warrior spent some moments in a pleasant interchange of "Hows." Another distinguished chief was presented to the visitors and made a rolling speech, which, in substance was as follows: "You are having a good time and I am glad of it. If I had known you were coming I should have had my hair cut, in honor of the occasion, but as it is I am obliged to be as you see me. How! if you have any champagne bring it on and I will drink it for you! If anybody wants to buy my moccasins I will sell them for four dollars. How!" Mr. Schurz responded in his usual beautiful and touching manner, and added much to the effect of the scene.

INCIDENTS OF THE OCCASION.

The trains standing on the track close to the Indian village attracted the attention of scores of Indian women and children, who swarmed onto the platforms and gazed into the wheeled palaces with evidently as much amusement as the visitors from England and Germany inspected their own dirty tepees.

Secretary Teller was soon making an individual inspection of his "wards." The Indians did everything possible to amuse their visitors. Races between the warriors and white men excited close attention, and there were many daring feats of horsemanship.

The Indians on the ground belonged to two tribes, the Mountain Crows and the River Crows.

The ladies of the party were much amused at the manner in which the squaws carried their children upon their backs, wrapped up in blankets. Each squaw of a suitable age appeared to be surrounded by from five to a dozen youngsters, presumably her own, whose scanty attire was rather noticeable. Some of the Indian men themselves appeared on the ground without having a full dress uniform. All of them seemed to be in the best of humor and to their white guests exhibited the utmost willingness to show them all the attention in their power. On this occasion the white men were the guests of brother Lo, and as a number of their chiefs had at one time made a pilgrimage to the "Great Father" at Washington and there been hospitably received, they seemed to be anxious to return the favors then extended. President Villard visited among the Indians, and presented them with money. The fine condition of the stock owned by the Indian was specially commented upon.

Gray Cliff is situated in a picturesque valley with the water of the Yellowstone close to the north and a heavy background of cliffs, whose distinguishing color gave the town its name.

The interest excited by the appearance of the Indians, among the newspaper men, was of such a nature as to develop itself at an unseemly hour of the night. Shortly after leaving the cliff of a sudden, when the occupants of one of the cars in the third section were awakened by a most frightful series of yells. Heads were quickly poked from behind the curtains and to the horror of the night-gowned occupants of the car, the aisle was discovered to be full of wild and painted Indians armed with tomahawks knives and all the paraphernalia of savage warfare. They were bent upon murder and robbery, and had selected a car which was filled mainly with press representatives as their first point of attack, well knowing that nowhere else would they find so much concealed wealth. The occupants of the car were horror-stricken, and for a moment, were unable to do anything, save to yell. In the meantime one of the Indians got astride the colored porter and nearly tore his bleeding scalp from off his head.

Commissioner Bell, of Washington, who occupied an upper berth, grasped his revolver, but before he could use it, it was wrenched from his hand and he was laid out stark and stiff.

The Hon. Carter Harrison poked his head from behind the curtain of his berth and attempted to mutter a speech to the raiding redskins.

The result is that Chicago will have to call a special election and choose another man to take the place once occupied by "the best mayor Chicago ever had."

The handsome young man who represents one of the eastern papers, fell out of his berth wrong side foremost, and as he was attired in gorgeous under garments of scarlet, the Indians deliberately denuded him and left him a sad relic of departed glory. Several other horrible outrages occurred—one young Englishman in the car having his front teeth all carried away—he had left them by the side of his [illegible], when he retired, and "Noahbrooks," chief of the tribe, discovered them and took them away, to give to his wife and children at the "New York *Times*" reservation. Chief "Ero Malley" stubbed his big toe against a gun belonging to the correspondent of the St. Paul *Globe*, and injured himself badly. The Indians were put to flight all of a sudden by brave conductor Webber who rushed to the spot with a bottle of appollinaris water and cried, "Supper in the rear car, gentlemen!" It was indeed a narrow escape, and members of the party still carry recollections and mementoes of the occasion, some of which cost as high as six and eight dollars.

It was greatly regretted that owing to a slight accident, the party did not reach Helena in time to see the United States assay office and other points of interest on the programme. As it was, the visitors spent several hours in the town "seeing the sights."

A PATHETIC PRESENTATION.

One of the finest effects produced at the driving of the last spike was when Iron Bull, the old war chief of the Crow Indians, stepped forward in the midst of the crowd attired in his semi-civilized garb and with uncovered head presented to President Villard the spike which was to be used on the occasion. He made a very pretty pantomime speech which being interpreted was as follows:

"This is the last of it—this is the last thing for me to do. I am glad to see you are here, and my people of the Crow nation are glad to see you too. There is a meaning in my part of the ceremony, and I understand it. We have reached the end of our regime and a new one has come. The end of our lives, too, is near at hand. The days of my people are almost numbered—already they are dropping off like the last rays of sunlight which hang on the western sky. Of our once powerful nation, there are now but few left; just a little handful—and we too will soon be gone. After the savage though, has given way to civilization, the whites will come, they will enjoy the same bright skies, the same glad sunshine, the beauteous mountains, lakes and rills, where once we delighted so to roam. They will probably live in it, populate it with the flowers of their race, but will they forever remain in undisputed possession of this grand domain? Who knows but what some race at present unknown, will make its appearance and overpower and take away the land from them too, then as the last chief of the pale face nation stands before the conqueror, will he bid him welcome to his all to his home, to be his life to his very soul with more earnestness and with as much sincerity as his red brother welcomes him now. I am glad to see you here; I am perfectly willing to yield to the advance of the higher and better civilization; the iron horse will now have a free field to itself; the Indian and the Indian pony cannot hope to further roam, as in the past, where such a civilizer penetrates. To you, President Villard, to you and your associates of the Northern Pacific road, 'Iron Bull,' Chief of the Crows, presents this spike, with the hope that you will drive it well home and thus have it bind the hearts of your red brethren to you and your enterprise, as closely and as firmly as it binds your ties of steel the one to the other."

Upon the interpretation of the speech being made known, there was the greatest applause and cries of "Good for the Indian!" "Three cheers for the Crows!" went up from all sides.

The manner in which the presentation came to be made in this way was related to a reporter by General Kane, of Pennsylvania, who is a guest of Mr. Villard in the private car of Mr. Robert Harris, one of the Northern Pacific directors.

He said: "The idea was suggested to me by Mr. Thomas Lafargeon, the interpreter, at Fort Custer some days ago. It struck me as being a happy suggestion and after having seen Chief Iron Bull and finding that it would be agreeable to him to make the speech I conferred with Mr. Harris, who arranged with Mr. Villard to have the presentation thus made."

Through Montana, Idaho, Washington territory and Oregon the country was looking its prettiest and the grand mountain scenery fairly entranced all.

NEW ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Description of the Building, with the Comforts Afforded to Patients, and Something About the People in Charge.

[FROM THE OREGONIAN'S LOCAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SALEM, Sept. 10.

The new insane asylum is upon the verge of completion, and it will be but a short time before the state patients will be removed to their new, commodious and comfortable quarters. The patients' rooms are all completed and are furnished. Those whose condition will permit it will have their various apartments furnished with a comfortable bed, stand and chair, as well as other little conveniences. The beauty of each room is the direct light that each receives and the admirable conveniences for warmth and ventilation. The rooms are large and airy and are all connected with broad and commodious quarters. The officers' and employes' rooms are neatly and comfortably, but not expensively furnished, being nicely carpeted and the furniture and bedding in all cases new and clean, and possessed, as the institution is, with the most modern laundry accessories the chances are that everything will be kept clean. Three seamstresses have been employed for several weeks in making up sheets, pillow-cases, towels, table-cloths, etc., etc., articles numerous and necessary in commencing housekeeping on an extensive scale. Tables, chairs, benches, beds, mattresses, pillows are scattered promiscuously throughout the building. The steward's room is filled with provisions, dishes, tinware, crockery, knives, forks, spoons, etc., etc., awaiting distribution. The rooms and halls are all cleaned out, and carpets and matting is being laid wherever needed. The basement even presents a busy appearance. The massive furnaces and ranges are receiving their finishing touches; the bakery is being permanently and conveniently furnished. The tramways on which the cooked provisions are to be transferred to the dumbwaiters connecting with the various ward and officers' dining rooms above are being laid the entire length of the building. The sewing room, which is on the upper floor, is furnished with all the modern appliances, the machinery of which will be run by water power. It is surprising to note the amount of sewing that has already been turned out. The dispensary has been provided with a complete stock of drugs, or such at least as are required in institutions of like nature, together with the latest improved electric batteries and appliances for improving the condition of the patients. The superintendent's offices on the first floor are conveniently arranged, and here Superintendent Carpenter already makes his headquarters and is giving his personal attention to all the minor details connected with the arrangement of affairs for the reception of the patients. The office is richly furnished, carpeted and arranged with a view to comfort and convenience. Twelve speaking tubes place him in direct communication with the various wards, and his private library, to which he has recently made some important scientific additions, furnishes him with food for reflection and thought.

Dr. Carpenter is very enthusiastic in his new work, and his assistants will be physicians of eminent skill, their united efforts being directed in the cause of cure and restoration of complete bodily health to all those whose cases are not deemed hopeless. The system of housekeeping is apparently complete in every detail and contemplates the record of every case under treatment with a complete history of each case, treatment, etc. A careful record will also be kept of the expenses of the institution, per capita, per week, month, and day and other statistics which in the future will prove decidedly interesting. The gardens connected with the institution are looking remarkably well considering the long spell of dry weather we have been having. There will be some fifty-three employes connected with the asylum, ranging from the superintendent to the office boy and embracing assistant physicians, steward, matron, laundryman, seamstress, bakers, cooks, porter, watchmen and some twenty odd attendants. Of the latter a great number of the old employes will be retained, the state thus availing itself of their experience and knowledge in such matters. The new attendants will be placed under their supervision and instruction, and matters will thus run along more smoothly. Everything is moving along nicely and the state will not much longer be compelled to lease out its unfortunates, but will be prepared to relieve and care for them herself. The authorities of Idaho territory have contracted with the authorities of our state for the care and treatment of their patients, some fourteen in number, during the ensuing four years, and have notified the present contractors to turn them over when demanded.

The Only Way to Reach the Rich.

Binghamton Leader.

The New York *World* is making a strong push in favor of an income tax. The *Leader* has before said that it believed it a more practical way of getting at the money bags of the wealthy than our present system of taxation.

FRONT ROYAL, VA.—Dr. G. H. Hill says: "Brown's Iron Bitters seems to give general satisfaction. I recommend it strongly."

MR. NESMITH'S "LAST SPIKE" SPEECH.

Among those invited to speak at the "driving of the last spike" was Hon. J. W. Nesmith of Oregon. Owing to imperfect telegraphic facilities his speech, together with many others, failed to get through over the wires. A copy of it was, however, preserved by our stenographers. It is worthy of being printed, and we herewith present it. Mr. Nesmith said:

This day we witness the consummation of the greatest and most beneficent enterprise that was ever undertaken by man. Thousands of years ago when absolute despotism governed the world, and controlled its industries, statues, towers, pyramids and other costly buildings, were erected for apparently useless purposes, generations have regarded these ancient structures as the wonders of the world. As we look to-day upon the completed "colossus of roads," erected by free labor, for purposes of practical utility, and to confer lasting benefits upon the untold millions of freemen who are to be benefited by its commercial facilities, we are impressed with the contrasts between ancient and modern civilization, and convinced that the world moves.

It is but seventy-eight years since Lewis and Clark were the first civilized men to disturb these solitudes by their presence, and for many long subsequent years they remained as a battle ground for the powerful Indian tribes of this great interior region. Occasionally some adventurous trapper found his way here in search of the beaver. Many of those brave and hardy adventurers fell victims to the treachery of the savages, and left their bones to bleach along the streams and in the mountain canyons.

Thirty years ago this summer Governor Stevens was here making the first survey for a transcontinental railroad. Nineteen years ago last July the bill passed congress authorizing the construction of the road, the completion of which we witness to-day. It was my fortune to be a member of the United States senate, and to support and vote for the bill. I consider myself doubly fortunate in living to see the last spike driven at the completion of a work which is to stimulate a great commerce, that in its ceaseless activity will force its fertilizing stream to flow for the benefit of the millions of people inhabiting a region which was so recently a wilderness. Boundless agricultural and mineral wealth will be developed, and questions in relation to Indian hostilities be solved, while it will in every way contribute to the wealth, grandeur, unity and strength of the great republic. Some of us who were the pioneer inhabitants of the northwestern slope of the continent have waited long and anxiously for the completion of this road, which gives direct and speedy connection with the Atlantic states. Forty years ago last May a few of us, taking our lives in our hands, wended our way across the continent by the south pass, and took the first wagons to the Pacific. At that time there were less than 300 American citizens scattered over that vast region which now constitutes California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington, Arizona, New Mexico, Alaska, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Dakota. Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota were then a part of the Indian country. Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin were the western frontier of civilization. We had not then acquired California, Arizona, New Mexico, or Alaska, and our title to all we then claimed of territory upon the shores of the Pacific ocean was in dispute with Great Britain. Since the pioneers of 1843 made their toilsome march across the continent, seven states and nine territories have been carved out of what was then an almost uninhabited wilderness. We have lived to see lightning harnessed to run in opposition to ox teams. Three great transcontinental lines of railroads have abolished the frontiers, and penetrated vast regions which we used to consider inaccessible for wagons and pack horses. The patient energy and endurance of the hardy pioneer has, after a long time, been reinforced by the combination of capital and labor, which has resulted in developing an empire, and brought commerce and civilization to our doors. Such grand results were never before known in the history of the world within as brief a period.

There are people who deprecate our progress and the development of our country, by complaining about the subsidies in lands given by the government to aid in the construction of the roads, as tending to create a great monopoly. Having been in congress and voted for those subsidies, I am amenable to whatever of censure justly attaches to the public act.

In this connection I desire to state that after more than forty years familiarity with the western slope, and the Rocky Mountains, and what we used to know as the "Great American Desert," now traversed by the roads for which I voted subsidies, but under like circumstances I should repeat the offence.

I never knew of a more odious monopoly than that which existed under brutal and savage barbarity, sustained by the rifle, the tomahawk and scalping knife, which recently held this vast interior. If I have aided in supplanting that condition of things by the introduction of a monopoly that combines labor and capital that opens up avenues of commerce, that introduces industry and intelligence, and makes happy homes for civilized man I shall have no regrets on account of my votes, as I prefer a monopoly based upon civilization to a monopoly founded on barbarism and brutality.

If there is any living man who would like to see our transcontinental system of railroads wiped out of existence, and all the lands that have been given to aid in their construction restored to the public domain, and all of the inland empire turned again into a wilderness for the use of hostile savages, as I saw it forty years ago, I would advise him to seek a new paradise beyond the reach of monopolists by emigrating to the north pole or the interior of Africa. This voice is given by a man who has experienced all of the vicissitudes and hardships of pioneer and frontier life, and who never owned or expects to own one dollar's worth of any railroad, their stocks or bonds.

A WARRIOR BOLD.

General Sherman's Dilemma in Performing his Great Kissing Act.

San Francisco Post.

The return of Miss Alice Harrison to the city recalls an incident in her career when a member of the famous California company of four or five years ago, which may still provoke a smile from those who witnessed the occurrence in question. About the time of Miss Harrison's benefit at that theater Gen. Sherman was visiting the city and with his staff occupied a box at said performance. Now, whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the military renown of the general of our armies, there is no dispute as to his being the champion kisser of the continent. In fact, the hero of Atlanta may be said to possess a mania for labial salutations of a fatherly sort and is known to frequently indulge in the proud boast that he has kissed ninety per cent of all the pretty girls in the United States. His chief of staff once computed the general's monthly kissing average, and all the year round, dry and wet seasons included, at about 1800, or, say in round numbers, about 22,000 kisses per each kissing fiscal year. If the general had only added babies to the list of his subjects he would have kissed his way into the White House years ago, but his reluctance to waste valuable time and raw material in the pursuit of his hobby induces him, with the true instinct of a veteran professor of osculation, to select only the prettiest of the fair sex for that honor.

At the benefit referred to, no sooner did Miss Harrison appear on the stage than the old war-horse snuffed the battle from afar and began to grow restless and uneasy. The staff winked at each other and soon the chief suggested the propriety of going behind the scenes to compliment the beneficiary.

We must now ask our reader to accompany us to the little Danish settlement of Kringland, on the borders of the Baltic, in the year 1831. A village festival is being held and, as usual the distinguished visitors gathered to salute the girl who has taken the annual prize for cooking and virtue. There is a young American officer amid the number who, instead of printing the customary chaste salute upon the cheek of the village celebrity, folds her in his sky-blue arms and settles down on her frontispiece like a hydraulic pump on an assessment list. The minutes fly by, and just as the spectators are about drawing their stop watches for the last quarter the young officer comes to the surface again. As he recovered his exhausted wind the weather beaten captain of a wrecking crew approaches and says:

"Young man, I'll give you your own price to ship with me as a diver."

"And why?"

"Because you can hold your breath longer than any man in the business."

We merely relate this little incident to emphasize our story. The kisser was young Tecumseh. But to resume. As soon as the staff were behind the scenes General Sherman pitched in with the remark that he hadn't kissed anything since breakfast. He was standing in the middle of the stage, with his back to the curtain, and absorbed in bestowing a paternal kiss upon Alice and feeling like a just-admitted angel sliding down a buttered rainbow, when that impish young lady saw that the prompter was about to ring up the "drop." Quickly placing her hands over the general's ears so he could not hear the bell, she backed him against the curtain. As every one knows this is wound round a huge wooden roller on the inside of the canvas. The general's coat tails were caught by the curtain as it went up, and before the prompter could reverse the motion the astounded man was suspended about ten feet from the stage like a shirt from a clothes line.

The audience went off into hysterics of merriment, while the members of the staff lay down on the floor of their box and absolutely howled. If they only knew that those conveniently attached and venerable gaiters belonged to the commander-in-chief of all our armies. But the first thing we know the general's coat tail will give way, so we will ring down the curtain.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that Stephen J. Field takes to politics entirely too much for a man who is on a seat on the supreme bench of the United States, and adds that he will gain nothing by truckling to the south.

Among the arrivals from Europe at New York Thursday, Right Rev. Dr. Thornton, bishop of Ballarat, Australia, who has been to England on a visit, and is now returning to his charge via California.

J. W. Fosnes, of Bluff Springs, Ala., says: "*Samaritan Nervine* cured me of fits."

JOHN JARRETT TESTIFIES.

He Proves a Firm Believer in Protection—What should be Done.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Before the senate subcommittee to-day, John Jarrett president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of Pennsylvania, said he had been engaged twenty years in the iron industry of Pennsylvania. The association of which he was the head was composed of employes of iron and steel rolling mills. The object of the organization was to secure moral, social, mental and financial improvement of its members, and bring about conditions whereby the rights of workmen are recognized, and that they get a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. There were many mills in Pennsylvania which were not under control of the union. In these the rate of wages was invariably lower than in union mills. There have been numerous strikes before the supremacy of the union was acknowledged by the mills. Among the members of a new organization there was always a tendency to strike at the least provocation. Now a method of arbitration was pursued largely, with satisfactory results. Representatives of the workmen and the manufacturers met once a year, and decided on a scale of prices and wages. The iron workers were in favor of protection, because it protected them in their wages. Protection did not increase the prices of steel, but if it did not exist there would be no employment for iron and steel workers. In some mills, which are not controlled by the union, the workmen are paid the same wages as those in English manufactories.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD DO.

Jarrett, in answer to Senator Call, said that the man who sold his [illegible] competitor, and disposed of four [illegible] of his competitor would be able to pay better wages; but the trouble would be to make him use his ability in this respect. I also [illegible] should be compelled to teach school. The government should appropriate means to carry out a system of public education.

Jarrett said if the industry of tin plate manufacture was carried on in this country, it would give employment to 40,000 men. The ore could be obtained from California and Australia cheaper than England could obtain it from her own mines. Under the present tariff rate tin plate manufacture could not be carried on. That interest was connected entirely with iron working. Tin plate manufacture was attempted at Saugus in Pennsylvania but failed on account of a reduction in the tariff. England can ship tin plate at a cost of $[illegible] per ton. It cannot be made here at any such price. Seven million dollars were paid to English manufacturers last year by American merchants for the commodity. This plate is used in the manufacture of all tin articles. The tariff should be increased so that American manufacturers could afford to pay wages to men engaged in the industry.

OTHER WITNESSES.

Martin [illegible] of Pittsburg, secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, was the next witness. He gave the committee an idea of its internal management. [illegible] if arbitration could be introduced to a great extent in all questions which arose between the workmen and their employers, that many difficulties resulting from the present relations could be avoided.

Weeks, a puddler of Pittsburg, who is also president elect of the Amalgamated Association, and John Davis, a puddler of Pittsburg, testified before the committee. Davis thought the establishment of postal savings banks would be of great benefit to the working class.

MORE OF JARRETT'S TESTIMONY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Before the senate labor committee to-day Jarrett, president of the Amalgamated Association Steel Workers, resumed his testimony. He said the convict labor system was very detrimental to the interests of the laboring classes. The labor of convicts ought to be properly employed in construction of roads throughout the country. The coal mines of Pennsylvania were in a great measure owned by railroad companies, which circumstance witness thought was very dangerous to the interests of the public. The condition of the 80,000 coal miners in Pennsylvania was pitiable and miserable in the extreme. Their wages were too low; they were subject to the truck system, almost universally, and in consequence there was utter demoralization. They spent at least one-half of their earnings in drink. The press of New York was subsidized by large combinations of capital. This feeling was [illegible] throughout the country. In regard to the protection and the tariff question he thought the press was bought, not only by the monopolies of this country, but by capital imported from abroad.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Several witnesses were examined by the senate sub-committee on labor and education to-day, but nothing of importance is so far elicited.

THE FROST.

Crops in the Mississippi Valley Badly Damaged—Reports from All Points.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 8.—Reports from Steele county are to the effect that the frost of last night destroyed the entire corn crop of that country. To-night is clear and cold, and will cause further damage. Ice formed a quarter of an inch thick. Such heavy frosts, so early, are unknown here.

RIVER FALLS, Wis., Sept. 8.—There was a heavy frost here last night, killing the entire sorghum crop, and other perishable crops, including corn, which was ruined.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Sept. 8.—The frost was general throughout the county, totally destroying the corn. Farmers feel the effect very heavily.

MENASHA, Wis., Sept. 8.—The frost of last night did heavy damage to perishable crops.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 8.—The frost in Wisconsin seems to have been very general, and in many directions very severe. At Sturgeon Bay there was a repetition of severe cold Saturday night, and crops were totally ruined. In other parts the frost was very severe, and the buckwheat and sorghum [illegible] accordingly. Black frost put in an appearance in the highlands, and the corn, in such places was ruined. Two weeks more are needed to mature the corn.

Appleton dispatches say the corn is ruined there. It was planted late, and [illegible] near maturity. Wheat and barley are doing well at Marshall, but corn will yield nothing.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Associated press dispatches and advertising [illegible] the *Inter-Ocean* and *News* seem to indicate that the frost of last night and the night before did little damage to corn throughout the central and southern portions of Illinois. Reports from the northern portion of this state, however, and throughout Iowa and Nebraska on the same parallel, and through three tiers of counties west north of this line indicated, are agreed to the effect that the frost was heavy, and that corn was sharply nipped, especially on the low grounds. No estimates are given of the damage done. The expressions of correspondents vary from "damage slight" to "crop completely ruined." It will be several days before any accurate estimate of the damage done can be made.

TOLEDO, Sept. 9.—The black frost this morning in these parts was pretty severe on small garden stuff and tender vines, as far as can be learned. Reports received at a late hour to-night from Put-in-Bay and that region are that the grape crop is uninjured. All local reports agree that, as far as corn is concerned, no damage is sustained except a small that may occur to the corn with an early ripening. The frost is by far the earliest severe one known here for years, and extends very generally throughout this locality.

Discouraging Reports Continue to Pour In—Crops Damaged.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 10.—Heavy frosts in this section the past two nights are said to have done great damage to corn caught in the milk, and at least half the crop was destroyed. Some localities report the same. [illegible] will ripen. Grapes were killed and beans nearly so. Garden vegetables and late crops will amount to almost nothing. Potatoes were mostly saved. Ice formed.

JACKSON, Mich., Sept. 10.—There was a hard frost Saturday and Sunday nights in this section. Farmers say the corn crop is ruined. Potatoes are much damaged.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 10.—Heavy frosts the past two nights have damaged corn and potatoes seriously in the counties north and west of Saginaw.

DETROIT, Sept. 10.—In this vicinity, so far as heard from, the frosts of Saturday and Sunday nights were very destructive to corn, grapes and "garden truck" generally. Perhaps one third of the corn crop was so far [illegible] to be little injured, but at least two-thirds of the crop are badly damaged, being in the milk.

STAPLETON, Sept. 10.—By a frost throughout Richmond county last night garden produce growers lost heavily.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Sept. 10.—Heavy frosts destroy the late corn to a great extent.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—Specials to the *Commercial Gazette* about the frost [illegible] Hillsboro, Ohio, the corn was ruined. Ice as thick as window glass formed. At Youngstown, Ohio, the late corn on the low ground was badly injured. At Mansfield, Ohio, corn and vegetables on the low lands were damaged.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 10.—Severe frosts are reported in northern Ohio last night and night before, and crops are greatly damaged, especially corn.

The Mines of Coeur d'Alene.

Sprague Herald.

The great excitement over the alleged discovery of rich mines in the Coeur d'Alene mountains is still unabated, and prospectors are rushing to the spot in the hope of getting gold. The first color was discovered [illegible] in Kootenai county, [illegible] portion forming the Pan Handle of Idaho, between Washington and Montana territories, at a point just [illegible] the Mullan road accessible only by means of a sure footed pony. The story was at first credited, but later development [illegible] contradiction to be [illegible] the find proves [illegible] rushing hot haste to the new gold fields and for the benefit of those who contemplate going we state the route as nearly as can be ascertained: The mines are situated seventy-five miles northeast from Rathdrum. The only possible route is to leave the railroad at [illegible] Coeur d'Alene [illegible] mountains northeast [illegible] the Mullan road. [illegible] is being rapidly taken up under the mining laws which gives 20 acres to a claim. At present there are about sixty prospectors on the ground, but a great rush is expected at once. The consequences will be [illegible] taken very soon. [illegible] method of working [illegible] gold is lost, the prospect [illegible] paying from $5 to $8 per day to the man. [illegible] what may be expected [illegible] this first find, we may look for times like those of '49 in California.

KEEP THE GUMS WELL.

With SOZODONT when they become spongy or detached from the necks of the teeth. Let them bleed freely and so recover their tone and health. This SOZODONT is the best remedial agent for diseased gums and teeth. Try it and learn.

Captain Bogardus, of the schooner Marie Bonita, recently found a box in mid-ocean. The lid being pried open a lot of gas escaped, which caused the examiners to run no risk of further examination.

The only scientific Iron Medicine that does not produce headache, etc., but gives to the system all the benefits of iron without its bad effects, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The Opportunities Judge Gresham Has Refused to Improve.

Gath in the New York Tribune.

I hear that Judge Gresham, the postmaster general, was under an engagement to become the law partner of the Hon. Joseph McDonald, when he was summoned into President Arthur's cabinet, and had to obtain McDonald's consent before he could relinquish the profitable railway and other practice of "Saddler Joe," which, my informant said, was worth last year $65,000.

Judge Horace Russell said to me nearly as follows last week: "I think Gresham has the presidential humor in him, if anybody has, in Arthur's cabinet. He is of the typical Kentucky-sired Indiana appearance, with brown eyes, which, when he gets mad, appear to and seem to carry fire. Yet with this temper is something cool, and his reputation as a soldier was that of being deadly cool in battle. His manly, serious, faithful, yet hardly docile qualities, for he had them in abundance, obtained Grant's good will and decision in abundance, and Gresham being dangerously wounded in the war and poor at the close of it, Grant offered him the collectorship of the port of New Orleans after he became president. 'No,' said Gresham, 'I am poor, but I shall stick to the law.' He went to work, never looking back in his dark days on the tempting thing he had refused, and once a fellow attorney, to whom Gresham had no special obligation whatever, came and asked him to go on to Long Branch and apply to Grant for the United States attorneyship of Indiana for his friend. Gresham came. Grant said: 'No, I have already selected a man.' 'Very well,' Gresham said, turning away. 'Hold on,' said Grant, 'don't you want to know his name?' 'If you choose, general; but it was not my business to ask.' 'The name of the man I selected as soon as this vacancy was presented,' said Grant, 'was Walter Gresham.' Gresham replied, with a slight flush: 'General, I wish you had nominated me as soon as you thought of me. I desired above all things in this world this office. It is in line with my profession and my ambition, also.' 'Well,' said Grant, 'you have got it.' 'Oh, no, general, I think too much of the people out in Indiana to incur their suspicion that I came on another man's errand and served my own.' 'I will not appoint the man you represent,' exclaimed Grant; 'I meant the place for you.' 'General Grant,' said Gresham, 'dearly as I would have appreciated the place had you given it to me, no consideration would allow me to take it now.'

"The next opportunity Gresham had," said Judge Russell, "was to be clerk of the supreme court of the United States, a place said to have been worth $21,000, and a life place. That might have suited him well, but he happened to know that his law partner, Judge Otto, desired to have it. He has a son named Otto Gresham. He went to work and helped Otto get it and be happy. Grant was disappointed again. There Gresham had successively sacrificed to self-respect or chivalry three great positions. Suddenly Grant telegraphed him: 'There is a vacancy for United States judge of Indiana. I shall send in your name, and I want no nonsense about it.' Gresham had meantime become an experienced lawyer by sacrificing things, and he was ripe for the place. He was offered splendid legal connections in Chicago when suddenly he received the proffer of postmaster general. Arthur, with too cool regard for the privileges of senators, sent the name of Gresham first to Ben. Harrison, his rival, thus blending a condescension and a bowstring."

Said I: "Then Gresham would make good presidential stuff?" "Yes, but suppose Arthur wants to run. In that case Gresham would not take it."

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SILKS,

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WIBERG & HOLLABAUGH,

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On or about the 1st of October, and until that time

Will Sell Boots and Shoes at Less than ever before offered in Portland.

Their stock is all First Class goods. No Chinese auction trash will be found in their store.

REMEMBER,

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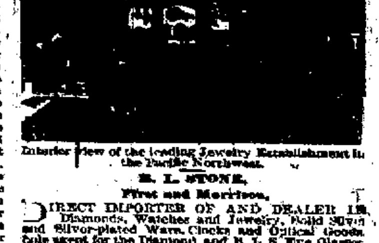

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We have this day the famous "Steinway well known on the Steinway, and no other test of time. From this one desiring to purchase instruments can find them tablishment. It is not necessary the qualities of the STEI truly first-class instru favorably known to

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THE LARGEST AND soula. First-class in every tention paid to ladies. Free and baggage from and to depot. Aug. 1, 1883.

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NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION Tables supplied with all the pure air and the well known water make this the most the coast. Camp grounds with swings, dancing hall, etc. sions, cigars, tobacco, etc., at the terms.

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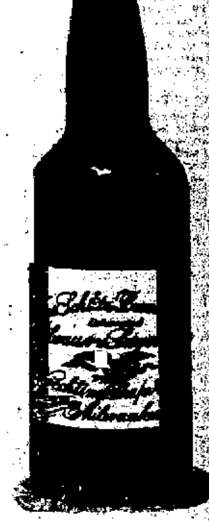

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We hereby certify that Messrs. VER & CO., of Portland, Oregon, agents for the Bottled Beer for the State of Oregon.

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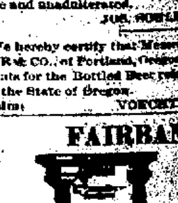

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Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula!

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Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases frail

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Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which Can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

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First and Second.

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12 1883.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

An English Journalist's Observations on the Northern Pacific.

A GREAT, WIDE COUNTRY.

How a Sense of Its Magnitude Grows Upon a Traveler—Incidents of the Trip and Reflections Upon It.

BY E. F ROBINSON

On looking back at any time so full of new experiences as have been these last two weeks to all the foreign guests of Mr Villard it is unavoidable that one should find his reminiscences in a sad muddle. At starting each guest doubtlessly had certain definite objects in view—certain pre-determined threads of observation to follow up, but at this end he finds the threads all so twisted round each other that the whole presents nothing but one huge tangle, and in trying to get hold of any one thread it is always the wrong end that is found. Instead of being able to view the expedition in its great entirety, we can see nothing as yet but a confused mass of insignificant details—most of them more or less [illegible]—which stick up and obstruct the view. So it was that at St. Paul, for instance, where really superb efforts had been made for our entertainment, and where the whole city had put out its entire collective and individual energies to make as interesting a parade as possible, I am quite sure that the points in the day's proceedings which occupied the greater part of the guest's mind and conversation during the morning was a dog which somehow got mixed up in the procession and was hustled about by the crowd for half the forenoon, and the grey horse which insisted on shying at a critical moment, whereby the dignified personage on its back was considerably discomfited and lost his hat in the dust. At Minneapolis again, in the afternoon of the same day, every effort had been made to surpass the demonstration at St. Paul in the morning, for the people of St. Paul and Minneapolis seem to hate each other as heartily as ever a Guelph hated a Ghibeline. Yet, though the procession was on a splendid scale, though the banquet was irreproachable and the scenery on Lake Calhoun was lovely, it is a melancholy fact that what the guests talked of most afterwards was that President Villard in his excellent speech forgot the name of the town by which he was being entertained, and again and again addressed the company as "citizens of Minon-apolis," by which it may be inferred the Minneapolitans were not flattered.

This topsy-turvy state of affairs, however, does not last long; already it is possible to look only at the larger aspects of the earlier part of the trip and before long all the perverse little tags and ends of incidents will have disappeared, and the whole expedition will remain one harmonious and colossal memory to be treasured as long as our lives. Moreover, there were certain great isolated episodes, as it were, in the history of the trip, which, by their magnitude, forced themselves at once upon the memory as gigantic facts which stood altogether above the plane in which any petty incident could interfere with them. These great impressions were chiefly those of scenery. I do not know whether it has ever been remarked before what an absurd and libelous thing a map of America is, if not it ought to be, remarked at once. The world would, perhaps, get on badly without maps nowadays, and history tells us that for two great and eminent men (one an English scholar, the other a French marshal) maps of all kinds had an irresistible fascination. But a map of the United States is a gross calumny. Every member of the Villard party had probably studied the map of the country through which the Northern Pacific railroad passes over and over again, and each one doubtlessly thought, that, because he knew all about the number of miles from place to place, therefore he knew just exactly how big the country was, and there is, probably, not a man among us who does not realize that he knew nothing whatever about it, and only made a fool of himself when he thought he did. All of the party had done a good deal of traveling before, and not a few were what would be known as "great travelers," but none had, I fancy, ever made such a mistaken estimate of the country which he was to go through before. It was when we got fairly embarked in the wheat fields of Dakota that the first suspicion of this began to dawn upon the party, when for mile after mile and hour after hour, there went by nothing as far as the eye could reach but the level stretch of yellow grain land, pimpled all over with the little stacks of wheat with here and there a clump of farm buildings and a threshing machine making no more than a small wart on the face of the country. But if this tremendous monotony of cultivated land was astounding, the apparently endless waste of grazing land and desert which followed was actually depressing in its magnitude. After running all day through the smooth green grass land with just a glimpse of hills on the horizon to remind us that everything on this earth—even an American prairie—must end somewhere and knowing that the train went on running through the same thing all night, we woke up in the morning to find we were apparently just where we started yesterday morning—with the same expanse of greenish yellow, scarred here and there by the black traces of fire on either side, and the hills as far off as ever, and to men used only to European traveling it would have been pardonable if they had believed some fraud was being palmed off upon them and that they were being carried round and round in a circle.

But what will forever remain in our minds as most wonderful of all was the Rocky mountain section of the journey when for two days we did nothing but climb up one side of hills and slide down the other, without ever seeming to get any nearer the level country. And what scenery it is! On the eastern side the hollows look inviting enough with their thick pine foliage, and the streams of water that we are told of mountain trout trickling through them, and even the hill slopes for the most part looked peaceful and pleasant, even if disagreeably suggestive of bears. Now and then, however, there breaks out a sudden crag, grey and forbidding, and rising straight up from the side of the track, which fully explains the name of the mountains at which we had been disposed to sneer in the early part of the day. On this side, however, there are few of these somewhat unpleasant, if magnificent, surprises. All down the western side the slopes are more gentle and the foliage more varied, the landscape is greener and in the delightful atmosphere which makes us all eat twice as much and sleep twice as much and we feel twice as wide awake and strong during the day as at home, we envied the brown-faced, broad hatted men who shouted their welcomes at us from the small mountain depots as we passed, for living in such a paradise.

Even the Rockies however, were not without their comic incidents which at times quite dwarfed the scenery itself. A prairie dog was always sufficient to distract the attention from the most magnificent bit of landscape in the whole range. We never arrived at a solution of the problem why they looked so fat with nothing but pebble stones and a little grass to live upon. Many a revolver bullet was sent after them as the train rushed by and it was a harmless sport. The prairie dogs had certainly no reason to mind it (unless in aiming at it anybody hit the next), and it annoyed passengers. Then at one point on the mountains a member of the party really shot a ground squirrel,—the one which he aimed at. It is true that the squirrel was sitting on a pile of logs and he rested his revolver on one end of the log and blew the poor little beast off the other, some seven paces or on to the grass. Still few of the party had seen a ground squirrel before, and all backs were turned to the Rocky mountains while the six inches of mangled fluff was being examined. Then again a more legitimate subject for amusement, and one which lasted longer, was the man who was afraid of the trestles. There were more than one of him—indeed [illegible] cars had a specimen and [illegible] it was not always a [illegible] of [illegible] man. But whatever [illegible] longed to he was a brave man [illegible] only [illegible] at his apprehensions [illegible] others bantered him up and said they really were very dreadful (these trestles) to grow bolder and declared he meant to walk over them—especially that brute of a trestle which was 226 feet high and eight hundred and goodness knows how many feet long. Then others assured him that they had walked over small trestles and that they creaked terribly and that you got so giddy it was very hard to walk and so the poor fellow had to sit gently in his place in the car, and try to talk as if he did not know when we were passing over them.

Some of the said trestles, however, certainly are rather awe inspiring, above all the particular brute referred to, and we had had one or two small tastes of misadventure in the way of accidents to engines and so forth which justified a little uneasiness now and then. All the accidents, however, except one, were without any evil results beyond delay and damage to the company's rolling stock. That one occurred at Ainsworth in running down the incline to the river, and that as is already known resulted in injuries to two men—Lord Carrington, who was cut about the head, and the engine-driver, who was scalded. Lord Carrington also had another somewhat narrow escape, for he was one of the party of four who were playing whist in one of the cars when another car ran into it and totally wrecked its rear half. It was only, moreover, by one of those unaccountable presentiments which sometimes come to men to help them out of danger's way occurring to one of the party that they were led to move away from that portion of the car which was smashed up into the forward end a few minutes before the catastrophe arrived. As it was, the only loss suffered was that two of the players were unable to mark "four by honors," which they held when the interruption came, and the scattering of the coins with which they were marking the points.

But the most interesting thing of all in the trip was naturally the people that we passed along the line, and since we left New York, to say little of Europe, we have passed a good many varieties of man. In such a rapid passage of course but little could be gathered as to the character and dispositions of the people, but their dress was a sufficient index to the differences which lay beneath. We have seen the hats getting gradually lower in the crown and broader in the brim as we came along, clothes diminishing in number and elaboration, but increasing in width, boots shedding their high heels layer by layer, but broadening out at the toes, thickening at the soles and creeping higher and higher up the leg, and a man's character depends a great deal upon his boots and hat. Put any man who has gone about in thin shoes all his life into a pair of thick Wellington's and he at once becomes twice the man (so far as self reliance goes) he was before. It is only necessary then to take away his coat and linen collar, give him a flannel shirt in their place and a broad soft hat, and it will not be long before he proclaims that he does not care a — for anybody. And whether the clothes were the cause or the effect, there was certainly a marked change in the direction of independence of bearing and straightforwardness of look, running concurrently with the change in costume all along the line. And the whole way I had a suspicion that if the cowboys had been put into our dresses and made to sit in drawing room cars and if we had been given their revolvers and easy clothes, we would probably have changed our bearing and relations pretty well along with them. Now and again however, we were introduced to glimpses of a life for which it is to be feared the majority of us would have been ill suited. At Helena, for instance, which even the residents confessed was a pretty hard place, where a party of miners danced a can can in their heavy boots, to the accompaniment of a couple of banjos on the floor of a saloon and at Richardson again where we found the platform occupied by cowboys on horseback, and where three of them spent the time we stayed at the station in fighting for a revolver. But besides the white men we have passed, there have been Indians and Chinamen enough to give us something to talk and think about for many years to come. Few things could have been more weird than the Indian dance by firelight at Grey Cliff with the ring of statesmen and scientists of all nations looking on and the wild bluff rising sheer up from the plain behind.

After the dance so strong was the influence upon the spectators that a large party in one of the trains rolled themselves up in blankets and stuck feathers in their heads and went through the cars, while everyone else was going to bed, yelping and "howl how"ing the while so that the leader of the band was not far from being shot by one of the occupants who began to feel creepy and queer about the scalp. There is scarcely a man in the party moreover that has not brought away with him (as if the mere memory of that night were not enough) some solid reminiscence in the shape of a bracelet, a tomahawk or some elk's teeth about his person. The Chinamen, too, were an endless source of interest, but it is in Portland that we hope to make our real acquaintance with the Chinaman. And it was not so much in any individual kind of man that the chief amusement lay, but in the endless variety. At one place alone, where we stopped, the track was lined with a miscellaneous crowd of brown-skinned western Americans, red man and yellow man, while out of the windows in the train protruded the heads of Englishman and German, and men from the eastern states, while on the platforms thronged the black waiters and porters of the Pullman cars. Altogether it was probably as strange a mixture as has been seen together for many a long day.

I have put off till the last what it would be portant place to any outline, however rough ungrateful and untrue not to give an im- of the incidents of the trip, that is, the intense and generous spirit of hospitality which has met us all along the line. Not only has every town been decorated, and the ingenuity of the people of every place evidently been strained for days before to derive means to do courtesy to Mr Villard and his guests, but wherever we have stopped, whether at a large city or a small roadside station, we have not met an individual who has not, in his bearing and in his words, shown a kindness and an anxiety to please which told us far more than any decoration and for which we are much more grateful than any number of cannon and displays of agricultural produce could make us. On the cars themselves those who have burdened themselves with the arrangements for this gigantic excursion have shown at every turn a forethought and a consideration for our comfort for which it would be hard ever to thank them enough and with so much care taken for us both while traveling and at every stopping place any member of the party will only have himself to thank if he is not able hereafter to look back upon the Northern Pacific railroad opening as one of the more enjoyable and memorable incidents in his life. Of the reception which we have met with at Portland it is scarcely necessary to speak. Portland knows as well as we do how much it has done for us, and if Portland thought the party was likely to be ungrateful it probably would not have done it. One comment which was made by a guest on arriving in your city and finding himself at once ushered to a carriage to drive him to his temporary home immediately on his landing from the boat will suffice to illustrate the opinion of the party: "Well Chicago treated us well and so did St. Paul and every place since then, but we have never been so well handled as this since we left New York."

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ABRAHAM HIRSTEL & CO. WHOLESALE Grocers, 2 and 4 N Front street, Portland, Or.

BREYMAN & SOMMERVILLE, WHOLESALE Grocers, No 62 Front st, Portland, Or. 10j

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner N Front and D sts, Portland, Or. [illegible]

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROcers and Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front street, Portland. m28dtf

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THOMPSON, DeHART & CO., HARDWARE, Iron and Steel, Carriage and Wagon Material, Domestic and Blacksmiths' Coal, corner First and Yamhill streets, Portland, Oregon. a3

CHAS. P. DODD & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBbers, Plows, First and Vine streets, Portland. m29

CORBETT, FAILING & CO., IMPORTERS AND Jobbers, 81 and 83 Front street, Portland, Oregon. m28dtf

FOSTER & ROBERTSON, IMPORTERS AND jobbers, 86 and 88 Front street, Portland. m10

TELEGRAPH SPARKS.

Rosecrans is said to favor Cox for speaker.

Major J V Furey, for forty years post quartermaster at Omaha, has been ordered to New Mexico.

Rev Thomas K. Beecher, nominated for secretary of state by the New York greenbackers, says "I neither accept nor decline."

There have been three large fires in Vienna since Sunday, all believed to be incendiary. Placards were circulated predicting that [illegible] would take place.

On Tuesday there arrived at New York from San Francisco 540 cases of Alaska sealskins to be transhipped, destined for London, estimated to be worth $33[illegible].

A son of Senator Logan, examined with others August 28 for admission to the West Point military academy as a cadet at large, passed a successful examination.

E. Dudley Gilman & Brother, [illegible] bankers and [illegible], New Orleans, have suspended. Liabilities $250,000, assets $400,000. It is said the firm will resume business.

Customs Collections for the Year.

WASHINGTON, Sept 10—The treasury department have just completed its annual statement of the receipts and expenses of the various customs districts of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30 last. It appears that the total amount collected for customs was $216,780,469 at a cost of collecting of $6,423,127. New York heads the list, collecting $14[illegible] 904,486 at a cost of $2,792,0[illegible] or one cent eight mills for every dollar. Boston $[illegible] 475,440 at a cost of collection of two cents eight mills on the dollar. Philadelphia collected $12,361,3[illegible] at a cost of three cents four mills. San Francisco stands fourth on the list collecting $10,455,050 at a cost of $406,047, being three cents, eight mills on the dollar. San Diego district collected $89,591 at a cost of $9,8[illegible], or ten cents on the dollar. Empire City, Oregon collected $1068 at an expense of one dollar and forty-eight cents on the dollar. Portland Oregon $313,08[illegible] at a cost of nine cents and five mills. Astoria Oregon $109,005 at a cost of nine cents and six mills. Puget Sound district, $56,222, at a cost of forty-two cents on the dollar. The average cost of collecting in all the districts is two cents and nine mills and a fraction on the dollar.

225-227-229

Are Lucky Numbers for the Housekeeper or those contemplating buying Furniture.

These numbers are on Second St., between Main and Salmon,

Where you can buy anything in the line of Housekeeping Outfits at Greatly Reduced Prices, and to verify this, we will offer

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

CARPETS, CROCKERY,
CURTAINS, SHADES,
MATTRESSES, BEDDING,

And also a large invoice of

FURNITURE,

To make room for Eastern Orders, to arrive via the Northern Pacific Railroad early in September.

Remember the numbers and place—three large stores filled with goods that must be sold at a sacrifice. Come early for good selections.

Wallace & Davis.

dtf 1m

HALL'S

Vegetable Sicilian

HAIR RENEWER

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause: *the entire fulfilment of its promises.*

The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries where they had never made an effort for its introduction.

The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FOR THE

WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.

PREPARED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

FOR ALL THE FORMS OF

Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Blood Disorders,

the best remedy, because the most searching and thorough blood-purifier, is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

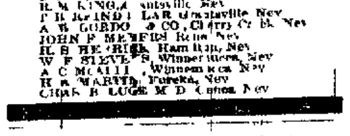
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles, $5.

NEVADA.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED DRUGGISTS take pleasure in certifying that we have sold WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for many years and know it to be one of the oldest as well as one of the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure of COUGHS, COLDS and THROAT AND LUNG COMPLAINTS. We know of no article that gives more general satisfaction to those who use it and we do not hesitate to recommend it. June 1882

THOMAS WOODLIFF, Virginia City, Nev
A. TENNHAR, Virginia City, Nev
HASBROUCK & HALL, Carlin, Nev
A. R. WALLEY, Tuscarora, Nev
FRED VON [illegible], Austin, Nev
G. R. ALEXANDER, Pioche, Nev
R. M. KING, [illegible]ville, Nev
F. H. [illegible], [illegible]ville, Nev
A. B. GORDON & CO, Cherry Creek, Nev
JOHN F. MEYERS, Reno, Nev
H. S. HERRICK, Hamilton, Nev
W. F. STEVENS, Winnemucca, Nev
A. C. McALL, Winnemucca, Nev
H. A. MARTIN, Eureka, Nev
CHAS. R. LUGE, M D, Genoa, Nev

DAYTON, HALL & LAMBERSON



Sole Agents DRUCK'S TOOLS. Warranted Thirty Days

H. SINSHEIMER

HAS REMOVED TO WILLAMETTE BLOCK Yamhill st., between First and Second. He is sole agent for those superb instruments, the DECKER & SONS PIANOS and MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.

Call and see the Decker & Son's New Upright Pianos with improved metallic plates, which are acknowledged to be the best instruments made.

Pianos and Organs for rent and for sale on the installment plan. 30tf

LOVELY COMPLEXIONS POSSIBLE TO ALL.

What Nature denies to many Art secures to all. Hagan's Magnolia Balm dispels every blemish, overcomes Redness, Freckles, Sallowness, Roughness, Tan, Eruptions and Blotches, and removes all evidences of heat and excitement. The Magnolia Balm imparts the most delicate and natural complexional tints—no detection being possible to the closest observation. Under these circumstances a faulty Complexion is little short of a crime. Magnolia Balm sold everywhere. Costs only 75 cents, with full directions.

MILLINERY AND [illegible] DRY GOODS

P. CENTEMERI

Kid Gloves.

P. E. BRIGHAM, SOLE AGENT,

103 First Street.

AT COST!

FROM NOW UNTIL THE 16th OF AUGUST

MISS ORGENSEN

102 First st., will sell her summer styles at cost. Now is the time to select FINE MILLINERY at low rates.

JOS. SCHLITZ

Milwaukee Beer!

OUR LATEST ADVICE:

THE AMERICAN BOTTLING CO
SOLE BOTTLERS
JOS SCHLITZ BREWING CO MILWAUKEE
EXPORT LAGER BEER,
5 and 7 West Lake street

CHICAGO Aug 14 1883

"Messrs Watson Wright & Co, Portland, Or.

Gentlemen—Your kind letter of August 4 reached us this morning. We are pleased to know that no effort will be spared on your part to push our bottling, and let us assure you that it will always be our aim to have quality surpassed by none, and we know it is far superior to many brands of so-called Export Beer now in the market.

"We understand that by the 20th of this month the Northern Pacific Railway will receive freight for your city so we can ship direct. We anticipate you will have no trouble with the Chicago Liquor Dealers. They cannot buy our beer and ship to your market. They cannot buy in [illegible] of the rope. Truly yours,

"We will look after the [illegible] THE AMERICAN BOTTLING CO.

For sale to the trade in lots to suit by

WATSON, WRIGHT & CO., SOLE AGENTS,

10 North Front st.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

S. GOLDMAN & CO., COMMISSION & PRODUCE merchants, 123 Front street, Portland, Or. 9j

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS & Commission merchants, agents for Columbia river Candle Fish, 14 North Front street.

ABRAHAM HIRSTEL & CO., COMMISSION merchants, 2 and 4 N Front st, Portland, Or.

G. COHN & BRO., 178 FRONT STREET, FARM and country produce a specialty. [illegible]

BREYMAN & SOMMERVILLE, SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, 62 Front st., Portland.

F. H. PAGE, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchant, 123 Front street, Portland. 3m

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, cor N Front and D sts., Portland and Oregon. m[illegible]

O. CESER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and dealers in wool and [illegible]. No. 20 North Front street, Portland, Or.

GIBSON, CHURCH & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, specialties wheat, flour, salmon, grain bags, etc., N W cor Front and Ash sts., Portland, Or.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

H. P. GREGORY & CO., NO 5 N FRONT ST, bet. A & B, importers and dealers in all kinds of machinery, saw milling specialties. 24atf

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKeye Mower and Reaper, Canton Pitts Thresher, Haines Header, Schuttler Wagons. Front, First, Vine sts.

J. HONEYMAN & CO., MAKERS OF ENGINES, Boilers, Grist and Saw Mills, Iron Fronts, Brass Castings, etc. Front st., bet. Columbia and Clay. m28

JOS. WAGNER & CO., FLOURING MILLS EXclusively. All kinds of flouring mill machinery. No 24 N Front St. Send for circular.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE FARM machinery. Agents for Bain wagons, Buffalo Pitts Threshers, McCormick Twine Binders, [illegible] Mowers and Reapers, portable and stationary engines, saw and grist mill machinery, rubber and leather belting, farm implements of every description. Front, First and Ash sts.

PORTLAND

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Corner of Stark and First Streets.
Over Ladd & Tilton's Bank.

Over 10,000 Volumes & Over 125 Papers and Periodicals.

MEMBERSHIP FREE TO ALL.

Monthly Dues $1. Quarterly Dues $3.

Directors:

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WILLIAMS & WELCH,

General Machinists and Engine Builders,

Foot of Oak street.

Manufacture Steam Engines of all descriptions, High, Low Pressure and Compound.

ALSO

Mill Machinery of all kinds. Jobbing and Repairing, Blacksmithing, etc.

Having lately moved into our present shop and added new and large tools we are prepared to do first-class work at reasonable rates. ulm

ALLEN'S BRAIN FOOD

Of the many remedies before the public for Nervous Debility and weakness of Nerve Generative System, there is none equal to Allen's Brain Food which promptly and permanently restores all lost vigor. It never fails. $1 pkg, 6 for $5.—At Druggists, or by mail from Allen's Pharmacy, 315 1st Avenue, New York City.

NEW YORK PRICES.

J. BERNSTEIN, 10 ALDER STREET,

The New York tailor, has opened to public inspection the finest stock of

SPRING SUITINGS

Ever brought to this city which were just received from England, France, Scotland and the east, and amounting to $25,000 worth.

Prices lower than any other establishment in Oregon. 3 1m

BANKS.

D. P. THOMPSON, President. | J. W. BRAZEE, Vice Pres't. | W. V. SPENCER, Cashier.

The Portland Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

RATES—Three per cent per annum on deposits for three months; four per cent per annum on deposits for six months; [illegible] per cent per annum on deposits for twelve months.

Directors:
D. P. Thompson, J. W. Brazee, [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible], W. V. Spencer
E. S. Kearney, B. M. Wade, W. K. Smith

Union Block, Corner Second and Stark sts.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital and Reserve ... $3,000,000

Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.

Branches: Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made, Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account subject to check, also on special certificate.

FREDK TOWNSEND, Manager.

LADD & TILTON, BANKERS.

Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana.

EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong.

BANK OF OREGON

No. 40 First St., corner Ash, Portland, Or.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

4 per cent per annum on 3 months' deposits
4½ per cent per annum on 6 months' deposits
5 per cent per annum on 9 months' deposits
6 per cent per annum on 12 months' deposits

Money Loaned on Improved Real Estate Security, also on State, County or City Bonds or Warrants.

ROBERT BELL, Pres't.

dec10dtw

WILLIAM REID, President. WILLIAM LOWE, Cashier.

O. & W.

MORTGAGE SAVINGS BANK OF OREGON.

48 First Street, Portland.

INTEREST ALLOWED DEPOSITORS:

Four months 4 per cent.
Six months 4½ "
Nine months 5 "
One year 6 "

FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, since 1874, loaned over Farms and City Properties. d22dawtf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND.

President ... HENRY FAILING
Vice President ... H. W. CORBETT
Cashier ... G. E. WITHINGTON

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco.

SIGHT and SIXTY-DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hongkong.

COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

VAN B. DeLASHMUTT, President | W. W. THAYER, Vice President | C. P. HOGUE, Cashier.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND, OREGON,

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

RATES—3 PER CENT PER ANNUM ON DEposits for three months; four per cent per annum on deposits for six months, six per cent per annum on deposits for twelve months.

Directors:
W. W. Thayer, E. D. Shattuck, Van B. DeLashmutt,
C. H. Dodd, S. Farrell, Ira F. Powers,
H. W. Scott, John O'Connor, C. P. Bogue.

N. E. Cor. First and Stark Sts.

JAMES STEEL, President | W. O. JOHNSON, Vice Pres't. | L. A. MACRUM, Cashier.

WILLAMETTE SAVINGS BANK

OF PORTLAND, OR.

No. 86 Washington Street.

PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS. Rates: Three per cent per annum on deposits for three months; four per cent per annum on deposits for six months and six per cent per annum on deposits for twelve months.

DIRECTORS:
J. Loewenberg, Jas. W. Cook, S. D. Smith,
John R. Foster, J. F. Watson, J. K. Gill,
W. C. Johnson, James Steel, C. M. Wiberg,
L. A. Macrum, Jos. A. Strowbridge.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

Capital ... $2,100,000
Reserve ... $450,000

Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business, makes loans, discounts bills and issues commercial and travelers' credits available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch, cor Third and Oak Sts.

W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

F. H. PAGE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

123 FRONT STREET, Portland.

OFFERS FOR SALE

OATS, GROUND BARLEY, POTATOES and SHINGLES, in car-load lots.

GRAIN BAGS.

Standard Calcutta Bags.
Extra Liverpool Bags.
Second-hand Bags.

GREEN FRUITS AND PROVISIONS.

R. C. JANION & CO., Liverpool, Eng. R. C. JANION, Victoria, V. I.

R. C. JANION & SON,

Portland, Or.

Importers & Commission Merchants.

Receive constant shipments of Coal, Tin Plates, Pig Iron, Salt, Fire Bricks, Bags, Chemicals, Earthenware, Wines and Liquors, etc., etc.

MEYER, WILSON & CO., San Francisco, Cal. WILSON, MEYER & CO., Liverpool, Eng.

MEYER, WILSON & CO.

(Successors to Rodgers Meyer & Co.) Portland, Or.

Shipping and Commission Merchants.

Liberal advances made on shipments of Wheat and Flour. Orders executed by our direct line of sailing ships from Liverpool to Portland, for J. B. White & Bros. Cement, Pig Iron, Coal, Coke, English Salt, Fire Bricks, Bags, [illegible] and Terne Plates, etc.

W. A. S.

WOLFE'S

Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

As a general beverage, necessary corrective of water rendered impure by vegetable decomposition or other causes, as limestone, sulphate of copper, etc., the AROMATIC SCHNAPPS is superior to every other alcoholic preparation. A public trial of over thirty years duration in every section of our country of UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS, its unsolicited endorsement by the medical faculty, and a sale unequaled by any other alcoholic distillation have insured for it the reputation for salubrity claimed for it. For sale by all druggists and grocers.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SON & CO.,

18 Beaver St., New York.

DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S

G & G

Preventive and Cure, for either Sex.

This remedy being injected directly to the seat of those diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs requires no change of diet or nauseous mercurial or poisonous medicines to be taken internally.

When taken as a preventive by either sex it is impossible to contract any venereal disease; but in the case of those already unfortunately afflicted with Gonorrhœa and Gleet, we guarantee 3 boxes to cure or we will refund the money. Price by mail, postage paid, $2.00 per box, or 3 boxes for $5.00. Written guarantees issued by all authorized agents.

Dr. Felix Le Brun & Co. Sole Props.

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.,
Authorized Agents,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Established 1865.

J. B. CONGLE

Manufacturer, Importer of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Saddlery Hardware, etc., and 130 Front St. [illegible] Goods [illegible] assortment of all kinds of Saddles and Harness made of No 1 oak-tanned leather. Country orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

RIVER STEAMERS.

[illegible]

Foot of [illegible] Landing, foot of Taylor st.

TIME TABLE.

THE STEAMER [illegible] OF SELLWOOD WILL MAKE regular trips between Sellwood and Portland [illegible] Park as follows:

LEAVES SELLWOOD [illegible] | LEAVES PORTLAND [illegible]

The 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips are extended to MILWAUKIE, WHITE HOUSE and OSWEGO, leaving Oswego returning at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday last boat leaves Sellwood at 6.30.

FARE:

To Sellwood [illegible] Sellwood and return 25
To Milwaukie [illegible] Milwaukie and return 40
To Oswego [illegible] Oswego and return 50
Twenty trip tickets [illegible] residents of Sellwood only [illegible]

CHANGE OF TIME.

From Sept. 1st until further notice the steamer Calliope will leave her slip, foot of Morrison street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. for VANCOUVER, FISHER'S LANDING, GOVERNMENT ISLAND, LA CAMAS, WASHOUGAL, VAN SCHUYVER'S LANDING, CAPE HORN and all way landings. Returning leave Cape Horn every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.

For Astoria—Fast Line.

THE STEAMER FLEETWOOD,

Which has been thoroughly refitted for the comfort of passengers, will leave the foot of Morrison street on Tuesday and Thursday of each week at 6 A. M. and on Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M., arriving at Astoria at 1 P. M. on week days and on Sunday at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Astoria on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M., and arrives in Portland at 2 P. M. Passengers by this route connect with the railroad for Sound ports, and with the Gen. Miles for Ilwaco on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

U. B. SCOTT, President.

STR. [illegible]

Leaves Morrison street wharf every alternate morning at 6 o'clock. On Mondays and Fridays for [illegible], and on Wednesdays for Champoeg and wayside landings, returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FOR COWLITZ RIVER.

Steamer [illegible] KELLOGG, from foot of Yamhill street, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A.M. via Willamette slough, touching at St. Helens, Columbia City, Kalama, Carroll's Point, Rainier, [illegible] Landing, Monticello, Freeport and way points. From Freeport, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

VANCOUVER TRANSPORTATION CO.

STRS. LURLINE or VANCOUVER, DAILY, leaves Portland at 2 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Morrison street.

TOWING between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR TILLAMOOK!

Steamer GEN. MILES

Leaves Astoria for Tillamook

ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12 1883,

at 6 o'clock A. M.

Returning will leave Garibaldi at 1 P. M.

For particulars inquire of EVERDING & FARRELL, Portland; CLAUDE THAYER, Tillamook; CAPT WHITCOMB, on board, or H. [illegible], Agent.

SHIPPING.

Sutton & Co's Dispatch Line

From New York,

For Portland, Oregon, Direct.

The A1 FIRST-CLASS CLIPPER SHIP

S. R. MEAD

will follow the MERION, and is now on the berth. Having large engagements she will have quick dispatch. Shippers will please forward their orders and make their engagements as early as possible.

SUTTON & CO., 82 South St., New York.
ALLEN & LEWIS, Agents, Portland, Or.

Established in 1849.

Sutton & Co's Dispatch Line

FOR NEW YORK.

90 Days to New York!

THE NEW AND ELEGANT A1 FIRST-CLASS STEAMER GEORGE S. HOMER, CROWELL, Master.

Is now ready for cargo and having the greater part of her cargo engaged will have the usual prompt dispatch. [illegible] balance of disengaged room or passage, to ALLEN & LEWIS, cor. Front and D sts. Consignees in New York [illegible]

FISHERMEN,

Twines & Netting

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Baltimore Twine and Net Company.

WM. E. HOOPER & SONS,

No. 6 South Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.

Send for price list, naming your county and state. PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

LIVERY AND HACK STABLES.

UNITED CARRIAGE & BAGGAGE TRANSFER.

Telephone 232.

R. KNAPP, President. [illegible], Sec. & Tr. [illegible], Sup't.

First-Class Carriages in readiness at all hours.
Baggage Checked at Hotels, Residences and the Company's office.
Freight Delivered or Shipped promptly.
Charges advanced on reshipment.

Office, Cor. Second and Stark.

OREGON TRANSFER CO.

GENERAL

Forwarding and Delivering.

FREIGHT FORWARDED & DELIVERED with Dispatch.

PIANOS AND FURNITURE MOVED.

Office, No. 31 Stark, bet. First & Second.

Mark Cars O. T. Co.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

MARKETS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MEAT MARKET,

60 Morrison st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

C. R. HOFFMAN and R. C. FENN[illegible].

Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

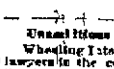
PACIFIC MARKET.

E. M. SPAULDING. THOS. FARWICK.

SPAULDING & FARWORTH,

BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS,

Corner Third and Ash streets.



A. H. JOHNSON,

Central Market,

Wholesale Butcher and Packer,

Special attention paid to supplying ships.

Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	Sept.	FROM PORTLAND.	Sept.
Oregon / Queen } Sunday	2	Columbia, Monday	3
State, Thursday	6	Oregon, Friday	7
Columbia, Monday	10	State, Tuesday	11
Oregon, Friday	14	Columbia, Saturday	15
State, Tuesday	18	Oregon, Wednesday	19
Columbia, Saturday	22	State, Sunday	23
Oregon, Wednesday	26	Columbia, Thursday	27
State, Sunday	30	Oregon, Monday, Oct.	1

Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing days.

RAIL DIVISION.

On and after Sept 2 1883, transfer steamer leaves Ainsworth dock, Portland at 6.15 A.M. connecting with train at Albina at 7 A. M. Arrive at Wallula Junction at 4.50 P. M., Walla Walla at 6.45 P. M., and Dayton at 6.30 P. M. Returning, arrive at Albina at 7.45 P. M. and Portland at 8 P. M.

Main Line Passenger Trains run daily, connecting at Wallula Junction for points on Northern Pacific Railroad.

Through Sleeping Cars between Portland and Helena.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Boat leaves Portland for Dalles at 7 A. M.
Boat arrives at Portland from Dalles at 5 P. M.

ALSO

Leave Portland for	Mo.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
Astoria & Lower Columbia	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM
Dayton, Or.	7 AM		7 AM		7 AM	
Salem, Corvallis	6 AM			6 AM		
Victoria, B. C.	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM

NARROW GAUGE DIVISION.
EAST SIDE.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND COBURG,
via O. & C. R. R. to Woodburn.

On and After May 18th, 1883,

Trains for Coburg leave Portland at 7:30 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

WEST SIDE.
BET PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND AIRLIE,
via O. & C. R. R. to Whites.

Leave Portland at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Airlie for Portland at 6:05 A. M.

Freight for all points on Narrow Gauge Division will be received and forwarded by the O. & C. R. R., East and West Side Divisions, respectively.

General Offices—Cor. Front and D Streets.

C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager. JOHN MUIR, Sup't of Traffic.
A. L. STOKES, Ass't Sup't of Traffic. E. P. ROGERS, General Agent.
A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

O. R. & N. CO. P. C. S. S. CO.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

September 7, 1883.

A general average having been declared upon the cargo of the S. S. "Queen of the Pacific," recently stranded at the mouth of the Columbia river, all consignees per said steamship, or their agents or attorneys, are requested to call at the Traffic Department to sign the General Average Bond and receive written instructions to the Companies' agent to deliver their freight.

A. L. STOKES, Ass't Sup't of Traffic.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WESTERN DIVISIONS.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

Leave Kalama at 10:20 A. M. Arrive at New Tacoma at 4:25 P. M.
Leave New Tacoma at 7 A. M. Arrive at Kalama 12:15 P. M.

Connections.

At New Tacoma with Sound steamers.
At Tenino with the O. & C. V. railroad.
At Kalama with O. R. & N. Co.'s boats.

IDAHO & ROCKY MOUNTAIN DIVISION.

Leave Wallula Junction at 6:30 P. M. Arrive at Cheney at 1:22 A.M., Spokane Falls at 2:31 A.M., and Helena at 10:15 P.M.

Returning, leave Helena at 4:35 A. M. Arrive at Spokane Falls at 12:18 A.M., Cheney at 1:22 A.M., and Wallula Junction at 9:35 A.M.

Connection.

At Wallula Junction with O. R. & N. Co.
Sleeping Cars to and from Portland.

J. M. BUCKLEY, Assistant General Manager.
JOHN MUIR, Sup't of Traffic.
A. L. STOKES, Ass't Sup't of Traffic.
E. P. ROGERS, General Agent.

THE

Northern Pacific

EXPRESS CO.,

Office, No. 20 North Front street, Cor. of B.

On and after September 1 1883, will transact a general Express business operating the following routes:

Northern Pacific Railroad and Branches.
Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.
Oregon and California Railroad.
Pacific Coast Steamship Routes between San Francisco, Portland (Or.), Victoria, Puget Sound and Alaska.

Will receive for transportation for all points in

OREGON, WASHINGTON TER.,
ALASKA, BRITISH COLUMBIA,
IDAHO, MONTANA,
DAKOTA, MINNESOTA,

And All Eastern States.

Gold and Silver, Bullion, Valuables, Letters, Packages and Merchandise.

W. J. FOOTNER, Gen'l Sup't.
T. F. OAKES, President. H. H. BROWNING, Ass't Sup't and Agent, Portland. au21 1m

NOTICE.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.

AND

Northern Pacific R. R.

To Cinnabar, Yellowstone Park

MONTANA.

EXCURSION TICKETS

HAVE BEEN PLACED ON SALE.

Portland to Cinnabar and Return!

Fare $75 to parties of not less than ten.

Tickets good to return until September 30th.

JOHN MUIR, Sup't Traffic. E. P. ROGERS, Gen'l Agent. A. L. STOKES, Ass't Sup. Traffic. 11sep10

Oregon & California R.R. Co.

On and after May 13, 1883, trains will run as follows
(DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

Eastside Division.

Between PORTLAND and GLENDALE.

Mail Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Glendale	10:35 P. M.
Glendale	5:00 A. M.	Portland	4:25 P. M.

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	4:00 P. M.	Lebanon	9:20 P. M.
Lebanon	4:45 A. M.	Portland	10:05 A. M.

The Oregon and California Railroad Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the Eastside Division.

Westside Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND and CORVALLIS.

Mail Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	9:00 A. M.	Corvallis	4:30 P. M.
Corvallis	8:30 A. M.	Portland	3:20 P. M.

Express Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	5:00 P. M.	McMinnville	8:00 P. M.
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	8:20 A. M.

Close connections made at Glendale with stages of the California and Oregon Stage Company.

Tickets for sale to all the principal points in California and the East, at Company's office.

Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.

Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P. M. on either the East or Westside Divisions.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. JOHN MUIR, Sup't of Traffic.
A. L. STOKES, Ass't Sup't of Traffic. E. P. ROGERS, General Agent.

Coos Bay Stage and U. S. Mail Line.

STAGES LEAVE ROSEBURG DAILY (EXCEPT Sundays) at 6 A. M., arriving at MARSHFIELD the same day. Fare $6, 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger.

This being the main traveled route to all points in Coos and Curry Counties, passengers will find it to their advantage to take this line.

SALISBURY, HAILEY & CO.

E. E. McCLURE,

DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

Dressed and Undressed, Pickets, Laths, Shingles, etc.

Office and Yard—S. E. cor. Yamhill and Front streets, Portland, Or.

Spruce, Cedar and Maple always on hand.

EVERDING & FARRELL,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

Feed, Provisions, Shingles, Grain Sacks, etc., etc.

Front and Alder streets, Portland.

—The opening ceremonies, in [illegible] Baltimore [illegible] on account of rain.

Yellow Fever.

—The city is still healthy [illegible] and six new cases, and there

parlor with his engineer before leaving for Rockaway. The jury also find James McGown, rear brakeman of the Rockaway train, guilty of culpable negligence in not going back far enough to signal the Long Branch train.

Rev W H Smith, Grafton, Mass, says "I have derived benefit from using Brown's Iron Bitters for a low state of blood."

it has not been accepted.

THE WEST INDIES.

HURRICANE EXPERIENCED.

HAVANA, Sept 1[illegible].—The steamer City of Washington from New York reports that Sunday night she was struck by a hurricane which continued thirty-six hours. Two persons were injured.

Preparations are making for a grand ovation to General [illegible] on the 16th inst., the anniversary of his birthday.

CINCINNATI, O.—The Times Star says that as a remedy for rheumatism and a cure for pain St. Jacobs Oil takes the lead.

Wedding's Russia Salve is the most wonderful healing medium in the world. Try it.

Less Poetic Than Practical.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

Mr Dorsey is just a little poetic when he says that Arthur was warmed into life by the pinfeathers of Conkling, the republican eagle. Now then, what about the brogans of Hayes and Sherman?

LUNDBORG'S RHENISH COLOGNE.

Unambitious Lawyers.

Wheeling Intelligencer.

Of 7,000 lawyers in the country, 100 attended the meeting of the American Bar Association at Saratoga. The others seemed content to take their pickings at the local groceries.

"Mother Swan's Worm Syrup," for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation; tasteless. [illegible]

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12, 1883.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF IT.

If anything had been wanting to prove that Portland sees the significance of the great event which it was the object of the demonstration of yesterday to commemorate, the extent of the demonstration itself and the spirit that inspired it would supply that proof. Nor is this perception of a great fact and its significance more keen in Portland than in the whole country of which Portland is the principal city and chief commercial mart. Great numbers from nearly all parts of the northwest are participating in this demonstration and aiding to make it memorable. What was seen yesterday signalizes the change from old things to new, for which this vast region has so long waited. The people not only see it but feel it. It is a stirring fact. The introduction of so powerful a force into the life of a community which hitherto has known nothing of it cannot but prove of highest consequence, and it is well that our people are fully awake to so important a fact.

Here is a large section of country whose natural resources are not only quite untouched, but to many quite unknown. Wealth hitherto unperceived will be developed out of conditions which the introduction of new forces and new wants will supply. It would, indeed, be a great mistake to suppose that railroads will do all; but they are a mighty factor in every kind of industry, and underlie all commercial activity, and all industrial development. Without them that quickness and variety of movement so characteristic of the evolution of modern communities is impossible. With them all other activities become possible. Production is stimulated by facility of distribution and exchange, and all the parts of industry are brought into harmonious co-operation.

The great excursion is a fact which emphasizes the completion of the new transcontinental road and calls attention of the whole country, and in no small extent of the world, to the event. It is an excursion excellently timed both for the railroad and for the vast region traversed by it. To an event in itself memorable there is given an increased significance by an excursion that calls the attention of mankind to a country hitherto little known, yet abounding in all the natural elements essential to the growth of great, prosperous and happy communities. When such a country is opened and prepared as a habitation for man, the fact means nothing less than new provision for life and happiness to new millions of the human race. It is a great thought, and a great fact. The eminent men who accompany the excursion, and whose words wherever spoken challenge attention and are reported to the world; the representatives of so many great journals, speaking to millions of a country abounding not less in the elements of wealth than in the wonders of nature, will make us known as we never were known before.

It is a great favor to us that the weather promises to be perfect. If the journalists, who are to remain longer than the main party and are to make a more extended inspection of the country, shall be permitted by clear skies to see its fertile fields, its marvelous mountains, its unmatched landscape, its great water ways, its wealth of soil, timber and minerals, there will be such reports of Oregon and Washington as never were published before. Detached statements, isolated publications, have heretofore been made; but here we shall have the great journals all speaking at once!

OUR POPULATION.

The census of the United States furnishes an immense amount of interesting information and material for thought. Since 1780 about 10,000,000 immigrants have come to this country, but the great majority of these have come since 1840, or rather since the Irish famine of 1846-7. It is estimated that they have brought on an average $100 each to this country, thus adding $1,000,000,000 to our wealth. We are accustomed to speak of the recent immigration as wholly unprecedented, but the number that have come here during the last three decades is so nearly the same for each of these decades as to cause surprise. From 1851 to 1860 the number was 2,598,214; from 1861 to 1870 it was 2,491,451; and from 1871 to 1880 it was 2,812,176. It is true that for the last twelve months the number has been larger than usual, over half a million. These statistics look very formidable, but the last census shows that the foreign element is less than one-eighth of the whole population. The Germans and Irish very nearly balance each other, about thirty-seven per cent. of the 7,000,000 foreigners in this country being Germans and about thirty-five per cent. Irish. In the future the Germans will outnumber the Irish, as there are more of them to come. In the main, the Germans are farmers or market gardeners. There are many of them in New York city, St. Louis and Cincinnati, but the great mass of them are on the prairie lands of the west. In the towns they are for the most part engaged in business, making cigars, making and selling beer, keeping grocery and butcher stores, while a few of them are wholesale merchants and bankers. They make and save money, and are generally undemonstrative citizens, except when sumptuary laws conflict with their habits of drinking beer. In politics they are generally republican.

The Irish on the other hand are fond of town and city life. They are strong in Massachusetts, New York City, California, Connecticut and Illinois. They delight in politics, and are largely democratic. Next to the German and Irish comes the British element, and after that the Scandinavian. New York has the largest proportion of foreigners, having nearly one-fifth of all in this country. The southern states have but a scanty foreign population, North Carolina having the least of any state in the Union. Illinois has more foreign-born people than all the southern states put together. There are over 75,000 Chinese in California, and nearly 10,000 in Oregon. Washington and Idaho have each over 3000, and in the other states they are few in number, the total in the country being 105,465. The negro element is large and increasing. The African race shows strong elements of vitality—stronger than any of the so-called inferior races in the world. In three of the southern states, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana they are in a numerical majority, but the whites control the state governments. The number of blacks is almost exactly the same in the whole country as the number of foreigners, the colored outnumbering the foreigners by less than a thousand. There is a slight disproportion between the male and female population in the whole country, the males being a trifle the most numerous. About one-quarter of the whole population live in cities. Interesting statements like these might be extended almost indefinitely. The study of the census is fascinating to the speculative mind. Just now the subject of most engrossing interest is the effect the large foreign element is likely to have on our institutions. So far it has had no appreciable influence. All classes of people ought to aid in cultivating cordial relations with men and frown upon mere prejudice and caste. Especially ought we to discountenance, so far as possible, the habit of races voting solidly. There is something wrong in such factors in our politics as are known by the name of "the German vote," and "the Irish vote." The Irish potato will do to cultivate, but not the Irish vote. It is an anachronism. The German vote is equally "abhorrent" to a well regulated political mind, as is also the colored vote. So long as we have the common school—an institution which is proving more and more valuable to us every year as the great reagent which fuses every element together into one mass, and makes us all Americans—we need not fear the changes which this foreign element is supposed by some to threaten our free institutions. The English language, too, ought to be learned as soon as possible by all foreigners who come here. Every child at least ought to learn it in the public schools so that the second generation will be able to write it and speak it, and, nearly as practicable, to spell it. The English language is the language of commerce, and we intend no invidious comparison when we say, the language of civilization. It is already more universally known in the civilized world than any other language, and is destined to be still more widely diffused. It should be the language of every American. Every child born in this country ought to be able to read and speak the language that Washington and Lincoln spoke and wrote. "They must be freed" who speak that language.

"OUR COUNTRY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In to-day's leader you say "The framers of our government, as is well known looked forward to the early abolition of slavery"—and "although for the purpose of gaining the consent of the southern states to the adoption of the constitution, the slave trade was not immediately prohibited; even the southern people consented to engraft upon the constitution what was in effect a declaration that the trade should be prohibited at a fixed period of time."

As true history, is there any evidence that the abolition sentiment, or policy was at all considered or provided for by the framers of our government. In fact, was not slavery left as it was, and the then existing right of the master recognized, and its security constitutionally provided for? And was it not from Virginia that came the protests against the slave trade, up to the declaration of independence, and presumably from her the charge against the royal government of so abusing its power?

And as to the twenty years limitation of the foreign slave trade, so far as its being permitted for that period as a concession to the south, is it not known to every person who has read the debates of the convention, that it was chiefly through the votes of the New England and South Carolina delegates that the trade was not at once prohibited? Was it not, in truth, a concession of twenty years license to the exacting demands of the New England commercial interest and the rice planters of South Carolina, and chiefly of the former? Such questions, Mr. Editor, may well be left to stand on their own record, but without recourse to that record the clearest impression in the memory may be a mistake your correspondent has no access to the records, and, if he is mistaken, is willing to be set right. But he is of opinion that questions of the day can be justly considered on their own merits.

A CONSTANT READER.

We have not space to multiply authorities on this subject. It is well known to the general student that Washington, who presided over the convention which formed the constitution, liberated his slaves; that the word "slaves" was left out of the constitution because it was objectionable to many members of the convention; that Roger Sherman of Connecticut and James Madison of Virginia resisted the proposed tax upon imported slaves, because such a tax implied an acknowledgment that men could be property; that by the ordinance of 1787 slavery was forever prohibited in the territory northwest of the Ohio river; that Jefferson was anxious to have slavery abolished; that John Randolph manumitted all his slaves in a very dramatic manner; that before the formation of the constitution Massachusetts and New Hampshire had expressly abolished slavery, and only five southern states were reckoned as slave states in the debates at that time; and that the wisest of the southern statesmen regarded slavery as a political and social evil.

As to the abolition of the slave trade, it is also known, that, anterior to the national celebration, the right to admit or prohibit the importation of slaves was one of the political rights of the states, and yet ten states had interdicted the traffic. The transfer of this right to the federal union was a purely voluntary act. "The exacting demands of the New England commercial interests" was no for the privilege of dealing in slaves, but for the purpose of placing the control of commerce in the hands of the federal government, which was one of the chief objects for which the new government was at first desired. The revolution had cost the eastern states enormous sacrifices of commercial wealth, and the weakness of the confederation had destroyed the little remnant of their trade. Commerce could not be revived unless unrestrained control over it should be given to the Union. In order to accomplish this great object, the northern states did make concessions to the three southern states, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia who declined to enter the Union unless the slave traffic should be excepted from the power over commerce for a period of twenty years—but by making this concession they acquired for the general government the power to exterminate the African slave trade. By this arrangement it was implied in the fundamental law of the government for the American people, that the abolition of the slave trade was an object sought to engage the attention of Christian states, and under this fundamental law the congress of the United States became the first legislative body in the world to prohibit the carrying of slaves to the territories of foreign countries.

BUTLERISM.

The Massachusetts republican state committee has issued an address to the people of the state, in which they say that the coming election is essentially a state campaign. To the people of Massachusetts the issues are almost unprecedented in gravity, and justly outweigh all other considerations. During the last year Massachusetts has been foully slandered for personal and party reasons by her supreme executive magistrate and his followers." This is a grave charge to make against a governor of a state. But it is not the first time that Benjamin F. Butler has allowed personal resentments to lead him to do acts of gross injustice. The veterans of the Seventh Vermont volunteers have just held a reunion at Burlington, Vt., and at their camp fire the story, familiar to all Vermonters, was again rehearsed, of a great wrong done to a gallant and meritorious regiment by its commander. This regiment was sent to Louisiana in spite of its expressed objections, which were seconded by the state authorities, to serve under General Butler. Its objections to serving under him ruffled his feelings, and the regiment had no sooner come into his power than he treated it to some petty persecutions, which seemed to show something like a personal grudge on his part against the Vermonters.

After the battle of Baton Rouge he issued an order in which he highly complimented his command upon its conduct. Three weeks later, however, he issued an order excepting the Seventh Vermont from the praise previously accorded the troops, accused the regiment of cowardice (substantially), and ordered its colors to be taken from it. When the news of General Butler's action reached home the Vermont state authorities petitioned congress for a court of inquiry, and at length General Butler was compelled to summon such a court. The result of its investigations was to completely exonerate the regiment from General Butler's charges, and the court ordered the colors to be restored to the Vermonters. Their vindication was completed by an order by General Philip H. Sheridan, that the regiment be authorized to inscribe Baton Rouge on its flag as a battle in which it had taken meritorious part. The man who could, while acting in an official capacity, thus wantonly attempt to disgrace and humiliate a regiment of Green Mountain boys simply because they had said they did not wish to serve under him, may be borne by tidal waves into a governor's chair, but never by any political cataclysm can he win his way into their respect. Vermonters generally agree with Henry Cabot Lodge in their estimate of Gov. Butler.

Attention has been called to a fact, which seems generally to have been forgotten, that there is already in force a law which provides a method for the purchasing of telegraph lines by the government. Title LXV of the revised statutes, embodying statutes passed in 1866 and 1872, guarantees to the telegraph companies which accept its provisions certain valuable privileges relating to the construction, maintenance and operation of lines over the public domain of the United States, and in return (U. S. R. S., section 5267), provides that "the United States may, for postal, military or other purposes, purchase all the telegraph lines, property and effects" of any companies which accept the provisions of the act, "at an appraised value, to be ascertained by five competent, disinterested persons, two of whom shall be selected by the postmaster-general of the United States, two by the company interested, and one by the four so previously selected." Mr. Howe, in his last annual report, referred to this statute, and strongly urged congress to act upon it. The most important questions in connection with a postal telegraph are whether the United States shall purchase the lines under these statutes, or construct rival lines, or as Judge Lawrence suggests, "reduce and regulate the charges of the existing telegraph companies."

Even those who have been enemies of the Northern Pacific railroad, who have fought it, denounced it, and tried to divide or take away from it the land grant which has been the basis of its success, may now appear to rejoice over its completion with those who have always been favorable to the great enterprise which redeems the northwest from its isolation. It is easy to get on the winning side.

Everything in this country is full of life and movement but the Western Union Telegraph Company. Its service is miserably inadequate, it can't do the business that offers, its niggardliness subjects the public and press to delay and loss, and altogether it may be called a reminiscence of the ox-train era.

To J. L. Hallett was assigned the honor of striking the last blow in driving the last spike. It was an honor which his energy and fidelity well deserved.

The northwest does not yearn for any "old ticket." A new ticket, via the Northern Pacific, is just good enough.

**"Better bear present evils than fly to those unknown." Better still, use Kidney-Wort and make your present evils fly to parts unknown. Use it if you find yourself getting bilious, head heavy, mouth foul, eyes yellow, kidneys disordered, symptoms of piles tormenting you.

DIED.

In Portland, Sept. 9, of pneumonia, Hiram Andrew, youngest son of T. F. Tilden, aged 11 years and 8 mos. Funeral will take place this (Wednesday) morning at 11 o'clock at residence, southeast corner of Morrison and East Park streets.

Schwab, Artistic Printer, Front, cor. Washington

NEW TO-DAY.

ALL WOOL DRESSES AND CLOAKS. ORDER through H. H. LITT, Third and Alder. Box 307.

M. STEFFEN, CUTTER, LATELY WITH A. Roberts, now with Conner & Co., Union Block.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT room; large closet; private family. 266 Third. 12-4

TO LET—FRONT ROOM, NICELY FURNISHED. Apply at room No. 11 corner Second and Salmon. 12-3

WANTED IMMEDIATELY — FIRST-CLASS Dress and Cloak Makers. MRS. G. E. BURKE, 163 Third st. 11

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A BOY ABOUT 15 years old that can cut meat and speak German, at meat market, Tenth street, bet. Stark and B. 11

WANTED—TWO SMART BOYS TO LEARN the Upholstery and Mattress trade. Apply at Pacific Spring and Mattress Co's, 213 Second street, corner Salmon. 12-2

A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN DESIRES A SITuation in a family to take care of children or help in light household duties and need ework. English, French, Music; excellent references. Address Miss COWLISHAW, Room 44, The Esmond, Portland. 12-3

WANTED—ONE FURNISHED AND TWO UNfurnished, or two furnished and one unfurnished for housekeeping. References exchanged. Address M. G., this office. 12-2

JEWELRY BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A WELL established and paying jewelry business for sale at Walla Walla, W. T.; health of family reason for selling. Call on or address A. J. CROW, Walla Walla. 12-4*

DOG LOST—RED IRISH SETTER PUP, TWO months old, light red color, red nose. Return to 217 Stark street. 12-2

LOST—A BLACK VELVET PURSE, WITH CARdinal lining and steel clasp; contents, coin and papers. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to STAVER & WALKER. 12-2

BAKER WANTED—THE UNDERSIGNED, AT Salem, wants to employ a good baker for Fair week, and perhaps a regular situation will be given. Apply immediately, by letter or in person, to T. SIMPS, N. Salem, Oregon. 12-1

R. D. PITT, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISsioner of deeds for all the States and Territories, 149½ First street. Conveyances and all other documents cheaply and correctly drawn.

PITT & THATCHER HAVE A LARGE AND centrally located hotel, doing a splendid business, for sale; $6000.

PITT & THATCHER, 149½ FIRST HAVE A PERfectly new lodging house, with every room occupied; $2500.

SMALL FARM, ALL UNDER CULTIVATION; good improvements; two miles from Portland. $3000. Apply to PITT & THATCHER, 149½ First st.

FARMS OF EVERY SIZE IN THIS STATE AND adjoining territories for sale by PITT & THATCHER.

ELEGANT BUILDING LOTS AND BLOCKS IN the most healthy and fashionable localities in the city for sale by PITT & THATCHER, 149½ First st.

Splendid investments in the shape of good interest paying business property. Apply to PITT & THATCHER.

BUILDING LOTS 50x100, CLEAR AND LEVEL, close to the river and street car line, $00 each, payable by installments of $5 per month. Apply to PITT & THATCHER, 149½ First st.

A magnificent specimen of Crystallized Quartz can be seen at J. Bloch's, 65 N. First st., near the N. P. office. Specimens can be seen in the show window, and strangers are respectfully invited to see it. 11

WINTER CLOAKS.—THE LARGEST and MOST Beautiful stock of Cloaks ever exhibited in Portland are being opened at The City Dry Goods Store, this day. 137 Third st., bet. Morrison and Alder. 11-3*

FOR RENT—NEAT COTTAGE IN DESIRABLE location; best of cistern water, convenient to street cars; furniture and complete housekeeping outfit for sale, all in good condition; also New Home W. W. Sewing Machine in perfect order. Inquire on premises 440 East Park st., bet. Harrison and Hall. 11-6

COOK'S MUSIC PARLORS, COR. SECOND AND Washington sts., are convenient to the First and Third as well as the Washington st. cars. Pupils wishing to prepare themselves for teaching are recommended to become familiar with Mr. Cook's systematized methods of imparting instruction. Send for a circular. 11-3*

NOTICE—SEATS IN THE SYNAGOGUE, CONgregation Beth Israel, will be sold Sunday, Sept. 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M. New members will have the privilege to bid for choice of seats, the same as members. 11-6

NOTICE—THE SALE OF PEWS IN SYNAgogue Ahavi Sholom, corner Oak and Sixth will take place in the vestry-room Sunday, 16th inst., at 1 P. M., which sale all members of the congregation and seatholders (families) are invited to attend. By order of THE PRESIDENT. 11-4

FIRE INSURANCE.

HENRY HEWETT,

30 North Front St., Portland.

AGENT FOR THE

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co., of San Francisco.
London & Lancashire Insurance Co., of Liverpool.
Royal Insurance Co., of Liverpool.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, of Norwich.
Lancashire Insurance Co., of Manchester.

Combined Assets over $45,000,000.

$250,000 in U. S. Bonds deposited at Salem, Or., for the security of Oregon policy holders.

Policies in any of the above Companies issued at equitable rates, and losses promptly settled, by

HENRY HEWETT, Agent.

30 North Front, bet. B and C streets.

WANTS.

$2000 WANTED—ON $4000 WORTH OF improved city property, 10 per cent. interest for two years. Address "H," this office. 1-21

$2500 WANTED ON VALUABLE CITY lots for one or two years, brokers need not apply. Address T. W., Oregonian. 8-6

PERSONAL—WOMEN'S COMMISSION HOUSE and Employment Agency, for women only. Cor. Third and Pine sts.

A GENTLEMAN IN AN ESTABLISHED AND profitable manufacturing business, capable of considerable increase, desires to meet a partner (active preferred) with a capital of $10,000. Principals alone treated with. Address "Partner," care of A. THOMPSON, Attorney at Law, Room 7, First National Bank. 7-6

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO ENGAGE IN a pleasant and profitable business. For particulars call at 63 First street, room 14.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 113 North Eighth, near G.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GIRL TO DO cooking and general housework for a small family; apply at 1 Stark st., corner North Eighth. 11-

WANTED — BY TELEPHONE COMPANY— Boys to act as messengers. For particulars as to wages, hours, etc, parents or guardians inquire at corner Second and S. 10-6

WANTED—20 TRACK LAYERS. APPLY AT foot of F street, opposite Clarendon. 9-6

WANTED—GOOD QUARRYMEN. APPLY TO HOLMES & JOHNSON, at new hotel block, Sixth and Morrison.

AT LYNCH & COLLEY'S EMPLOYMENT Agency, 29½ Stark street. Employers wanting help please call or address as above.

CHINESE HOUSE SERVANTS PROMPTLY furnished. ANDREW KAN, 61 Washington st. 211

WAGON-MAKER AND BLACKSMITHS WANTed.—Fine business chance in a live town and excellent neighborhood; lots of work and cash for the man who will settle. Will sell at a bargain, together or separately, the following property in Turner, Marion county, Or.: Wagon Shop, too and Material, Blacksmith Shop and tools. These shops are on adjoining lots. Also a neat and comfortable residence. Inquire of LEWIS BLEAKNEY, Turner, Or. 11-4m

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

TWO YOUNG LADIES RECENTLY FROM THE east desire a position as saleslady. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address K. Oregonian office. 9-6

A YOUNG MAN FROM SWITZERLAND, WHO studied here three years in a business college, and can speak five languages, wishes a position in a business or other place, as interpreter. Inquire N. M., at Louisville Restaurant. 7-6

TO TRADESMEN AND OTHERS—WANTED books to keep by week or month, or steady employment; highest reference. Address O. K., this office.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—THREE SOLICITING AGENTS TO sell Singer Sewing Machines; salary and commission paid. Apply to the SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 62 Morrison street, Portland. 6-tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ACTIVE, WIDEawake, smart men and women to canvass for our rapid selling books. Cut this out and address at once A. L. BANCROFT & CO. San Francisco, Cal. 24-tf

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BEST SELLING and best paying books on this coast. Address A. ROMAN, 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal. 12-

NEW TO-DAY.

TO CAPITALISTS—I HAVE SOME LARGE bodies of choice Timber, Agricultural and Grazing Lands well located for sale at low figures. 11-3* C. P. FERRY, 27 Stark street.

SCHOLARS, ATTENTION.

Prices of school books marked in plain figures. No charge for covers, rulers and blotters. GEO. H. HILL, City Book Store No. 121 First street, near Yamhill. 5-tf

DIVIDEND NO. 96.

THE HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will pay its regular monthly dividend of one dollar ($1 00) per share upon its capital stock, on Sept. 10 1883. The Oregon stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of this company, southeast corner of First and Stark streets, Portland Or.

J. A. BRUMSEY,
Acting Manager Oregon Branch.

TO HOTEL MEN.

FOR LEASE FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS,

THE NEW TACOMA HOTEL, New Tacoma.

Now completed, contains 51 bed-rooms. This house is first-class and the best in the city. To parties seeking investment this is a rare opportunity. For further particulars apply to or address TRAVER & COLBURN, Real Estate Agents, or NOLAN & MELTZER, Proprietors, New Tacoma, W. T.

GRAND CHARTER OAK STOVE

The BEST of ALL

Unrivalled in Appearance.
Unparalleled in Simplicity.
Unsurpassed in Construction.
Unprecedented in Durability.
Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel.

Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being a

VERY BEST OPERATING,
QUICKEST SELLING,
HANDSOMEST AND
MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE

Ever offered to the public.

MADE ONLY BY

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,

Nos. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

SOLD BY

CHAS. MEDHATZ.

GARDEN HOMES FOR A FEW.

Who Wants Them?

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE, IN tracts of a size to suit purchasers, 40 or more acres of land lying in T. 1 N. R. 1 E. This land lies about 1½ miles due north from Albina, 1 mile east of the Willamette river, is of level and sightly location, on the direct road from East Portland to Vancouver, and close to the line of the projected railway connecting those two places. It is now nearly all under cultivation, high above all swamps and miasmatic influences, and is certainly a most desirable location for suburban residences of small garden tracts. It will be sold by the acre, measured, in any sized tracts from 2 to 40 acres. Terms of sale and full description given on application in person or by letter to ED. F. LEWIS, Agent, Lock Drawer 32 Portland.

Can be seen at third story of P. O. Building. 10-tf

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S NEW MARKET THEATER.

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 12th,

And Every Evening, including

Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

RETURN OF THE

[illegible]

In their Unexcelled and Unrivaled Concerts, assisted by

MISS ANNIE AINSWORTH,

In Choice Selected Solos by Famous Composers.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Cornelius' Drug Store.

HENRY VILLARD WILL BE PRESENT.

A GRAND

[illegible]

Will be given

At Turn Halle, Wednesday, Sep. 12

On which occasion will be performed the THRILLING DRAMA,

AMONG THE BREAKERS!

By a Talented Amateur Dramatic Co. of Portland.

Vocal and Instrumental Music by the Best Talent in the City.

A GRAND FIRST PART. Admission $1. 10-3

BUSINESS WANTED

IN OREGON OR WASHINGTON TERRITORY, with an investment of $15,000 or $20,000; half an interest in a paid mercantile business. Address

RUDOLPH MOHR,

422 Front street, San Francisco, California.

TO LET—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen; cor. Park and Fifth, No. 8. 11-6

FOR RENT—SEVERAL NICELY FURNISHED front rooms, with bath if desired. Apply at 414 [illegible] street.

FOR RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS WITH BATH, nicely furnished, at 1[illegible] Taylor, one door from West Park street.

IN A MODERN PRIVATE RESIDENCE, IN desirable locality less than two blocks of the street car, two elegant new furnished rooms, in suit with gas, fire and privilege of bath. Address [illegible] Oregonian office.

COMFORTABLE NEW FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms for rent. No. 60 A, between Third and Fourth. 7-6

FOR RENT—2 FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with bath. Inquire at 9 Yamhill st., bet. Eighth and Ninth.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS IN CENTRAL location. For information apply at No. 86 First street, corner Pine.

TO LET—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS in a private family; reference required. 229 Ninth, between Main and Jefferson.

FOR RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms with bay window with use of bath; a first-class neighborhood. Inquire at 111 Taylor street. 28-1

THE PORTLAND LODGINGS, NEW BRICK building, North Third, bet. B and C. Portland; bedding, etc., all new. Furnished rooms by the week or month. First Lodgings, price according to rooms.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

ROOMS AND BOARD—COMFORTABLY FURnished rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen at 180 Main street, near West Park. 1-tf

DESIRABLE ROOMS AND BOARD, AT 284 Fourth street; references required. 10-tf

PERMANENT ROOM AND BOARD IN SMALL American family wanted by young man. References. Address A. D., 1 Or. office. 9-6

DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH BOARD AT USE of bath suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen, at No. 184 Yamhill, corner West Park; desirable location.

ROOMS AND BOARD—HANDSOMELY FURnished front room, first floor, suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Also other rooms, with or without board. Apply 34 Columbia street, corner Eighth.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORES.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NEW, GOOD location; references required. Address P. O. Box [illegible].

HOUSE FOR RENT AND FURNITURE FOR sale; or will be rented furnished for period of six months. Inquire at S. E. corner of B and Twelfth streets, between 10 and 12 A. M., or in evening between 5 and 7.

FOR RENT—ABOUT AUGUST 6, STORES AT northeast corner of First and Stark streets. Look at them and call on BORTHWICK & MONASTES, agents, 127½ First street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A WHARF WITH FRONTAGE OF 150 feet, situated at foot of Washington street, north side. Apply to ATKINSON & WAKEFIELD.

WHARF TO RENT—THAT LARGE AND CONvenient two-story wharf and warehouse known as the "Central Dock," between Alder and Washington, will be rented either on lease or by the month. Apply to M. A. BORRELL, No. 23 Front st., city.

MEETING NOTICES.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders in the Metropolitan Savings Bank of Portland, Oregon, will be held at the office of the bank, in the city of Portland on the 10th day of September, 1883, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before said meeting.

Sept. 7, 1883. C. P. HOGUE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Oregon Fire and Marine Insurance Co. will be held at the banking house of Messrs. Ladd & Tilton on Monday, Sept. 17th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting. W. W. SPAULDING, President.

EDWARD FALL, Sec'y.

DRESSMAKING.

HAVING OPENED DRESS AND CLOAK MAKing rooms at 215 Fifth street, cor. of Clay, I would respectfully ask the ladies of Portland to call and give me a share of their patronage. From personal satisfaction, having been for several years cutter and fitter of the well known suit and cloak house of [illegible] White & Co., Boston, and the two years past have enjoyed the patronage of prominent society ladies in San Francisco. MRS. MILLER.

FRUITS AND NUTS.

H. PAGE, DEALER IN ORANGES, LEMONS, Fresh Fruits and Nuts, of all kinds, 132 Front st.

Established 1857.

I. F. POWELL,

Furniture,

Carpets,

WALL PAPER.

CHOICEST DESIGNS,

LOWEST PRICES.

Factory at Willsburg.

Warerooms, No. 166 First, extending through 100 feet to 167 Front St.

Portland, Or.

G. SHINDLER & C

NOTICE.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, Clocks, Field & Opera Glasses, Barometers, Spectacles, etc., at lower rates than have ever been sold in Portland, and as low as any house in the United States. Obtain our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Largest Assortment in Portland.

Watch Repairing and Jewelry of all kinds made to order.

Orders from the interior carefully and promptly attended to.

Orders expressed on application.

DIAMOND SETTERS

AND MANUFACTURING JEWELERS.

Country orders from trade and public solicited.

IF YOU WANT

"The most popular, perfect fitting Corset as regards Health, Comfort and Elegance of Form," be sure and get

MADAME FOY'S

IMPROVED CORSET

AND

SKIRT SUPPORTER.

It is particularly adapted to the present style of dress. For sale by all leading dealers.

FOY, HARMON & CO.,

New Haven, Conn.

HAIR CUTTING.

Three of the finest workmen in the city, are at Ferguson's hair cutting headquarters, 20 Stark street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BOARDING AND LODGING HOUSE in central location; doing a good business; sickness cause of selling; price $750. Inquire of OGILBEE & HENNESSY, 74 Stark street. 11-6

FOR SALE—A GOOD GROCERY BUSINESS; well established and finely located. This is an extra bargain. Price about $1500. Inquire of OGILBEE & HENNESSY, 74 Stark street. 11-6

GOOD CHANCE—A WELL ESTABLISHED paying general merchandise store for sale in a thriving country town about 70 miles from Portland. For particulars address P. O. Box 186. 28-1m

FOR SALE—COMPLETE MACHINERY AND burr for a one-burr chopping mill, at a bargain. Address W. A. WELLS, Corvallis, Or. 5-1m

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE CORNER THIRteenth and G streets, with stock, fixtures and lease. Apply to I. R. DAWSON, Bank of British Columbia building, Vine street.

FOR SALE—A NICE, GENTLE HORSE, SUITable for family driving or grocery wagon. Inquire at 106 Front street. 24-tf

BUSINESS CHANCE—THAT WELL KNOWN restaurant, the Bon Ton, Salmon and Second streets, doing a good business, is offered for sale on reasonable terms to the right party. Present proprietor engaging in other business.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS 5 AND 6, BLOCK 201, COUCH, suitable for hotel or warehouse; $5100. Address K. Y. Z. Oregonian office. 11-6

GOOD INVESTMENT—TWO VERY FINE RESidence lots in South Portland; price $60 each; beautifully located, near the proposed street railway. Apply to P. W. GILLETTE, Real Estate Agent, 97 Stark street, city. 11-6

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BLOCK ON Fifteenth and C streets, Couch addition to Portland. PARRISH, WATKINS & CORNELL, Real Estate and Loan Agents, No. 4½ Washington st. 10-6

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT SITE FOR A large manufacturing business near the river, at the north end of the city. J. FRED CLARK & CO., 28 Washington street. 9-7

RIVER FRONT—A FINE LOCATION ON THE river, suitable for extensive warehouse or manufactory for sale on reasonable terms. J. FRED CLARK & CO., 28 Washington street. 9-7

FARMS—IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED, from 10 to 10,000 acres, in Oregon and Washington territory. J. FRED CLARK & CO., 28 Washington street. 9-7

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS properties worthy of the attention of all buyers. For further particulars apply to J. FRED CLARK & CO., 28 Washington street. 9-7

FARM AT HOOD RIVER, ADJOINING THE town; adjacent land is held at $50 per acre; this farm can be had for $20 per acre if applied for soon. Good springs, orchards, etc. E. TURNER & CO., 102 First street.

60 ACRES DEEDED LAND, $700—SIX AND one-half miles from depot at Hood River; house and barn, with garden cleared; one of the finest springs in the world; forty acres can be irrigated for garden; good stock range. Inquire of T. SHELLEY, Hood River.

BLOCK 261, CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON. THE undersigned will receive offers for the purchase of the above block, entire, for cash, until September 1884. (Purchaser to pay all taxes now due, and also any improvements which may be unpaid or are in progress. THEODORE J. ECKERSON, Helena, Montana.

ALBINA.—FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS ADjoining the Oregon Iron and Steel Co's Foundry, and in the immediate vicinity of the North Pacific Terminal Co's Works.

RESIDENCE LOTS near the New Public School house, and in other desirable locations.

A limited number of these are offered at reasonable prices on favorable terms.

For further particulars apply in Albina to JOHN H. THIEGER, agent for MONTGOMERY & REID, office in Albina.

FOR SALE CHEAP—3 60 ACRES OF CHOICE Timber Land, located on Puget Sound. Apply to the undersigned, at Olympia, W. T. E. W. MARSTON.

FOR SALE—THREE COTTAGES, ONE AND two-fifths lots, between First and Second streets; sewers and surroundings complete. Rental $45 per month. Price $4500. Address R. L. R., care Oregonian.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FOR SALE A number of fine farms, well improved, lying in the best portion of Polk and Yamhill counties, Oregon, which can be purchased on easy terms from $10 to $40 per acre. Also, grist and saw mills. Address WARREN, MAGERS & FRINK, Real Estate Agents McMinnville, Or.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY for sale. Bids will be received up to Sept. 1st, for the mill property of the Mastodon Mfg. Co., Seattle, W. T., either with or without improvements; 400 feet in water front, 300 feet in depth, with buildings and machinery complete for Barrel Manufactory. Also, Valuable Water Rights. For particulars inquire at office of Company, Brannan street, near Eighth, San Francisco, Cal. AUGUST GEWER, Sec. Mastodon Mfg. Co., W. C. REVEAL, Agent, Seattle, W. T.

ALBINA PROPERTY FOR SALE—LOT 10 IN block 62 in the town of Albina. This property is most eligibly situated for business purposes. For sale by I. McCRAKEN, 60 North First street, Portland.

MULTNOMAH, THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND accessible suburban property in the market, is an undulating plateau naturally drained, cleared and sown all in grass; commands a view of Portland, East Portland, Albina, the Willamette river and all the improvements made and to be made by the North Pacific Terminal Company; has just been laid out into over 800 lots, lots 50x100, streets 60, and alleys 15 feet. This property is part of the Thompson donation claim, on which are located all of the improvements made and to be made by the Terminal Company on the east side, and adjoins on the south the Prudhomme claim, on which is the most valuable property in Albina. Multnomah is situated about half a mile north from Albina ferry, 200 feet from N. P. Terminal Company's east line, 1800 feet north machine shops and car works, 800 feet east from O. R. & N. Co.'s railway track; 2000 feet from Willamette river, O. R. & N. Co.'s depot, warehouse, elevator and N. P. R. R. proposed bridge. To encourage and aid the Multnomah Railway Company to construct its railway from Front and Morrison streets along the route and during the life of its franchise—via Albina ferry to the center of the tract—lots for a limited period are offered at very low prices, ranging from $100 to $400. Terms of sale: One-fourth or more cash, balance quarter yearly. By agreement at time of purchase, payments may be made in ten or less monthly installments. Interest on deferred payments at 8 percent. 4 per cent off for all cash. Apply in person or by letter to the undersigned, at 145 First st., corner Morrison. 14-tf JNO. R. WHEAT.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES LAND 1½ MILES EAST of Woodburn Station, O. & C. R. R.; all under fence; 50 acres in cultivation; 40 acres small brush, easily cleared; 10 acres swamp land; balance timber. A bargain. Terms, $25 per acre. Call on B. F. COOLEY, Woodburn, Or., or REED & WILLIS, Salem, Or. Woodburn, Or., Aug. 13, 1883.

LITTLE HOMES ON THE INSTALLMENT plan; one-fourth cash, balance in monthly payments of $10 per month, with interest. I will sell five acres for $250; 10 acres for $475; 20 acres for $925; near the center of Portland; suitable for suburban homes, and adapted to the growing of small fruits or for garden purposes. Now is the time to buy. Don't wait, when you can get one so cheap and on such easy terms. HARRISON B. OATMAN, northeast corner First and Stark street.

LOST.

LOST—A QUARTZ LOCKET, WITH INITIALS J. S. on back, between Woods the Hatter's and Wells, Fargo & Co's office. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at this office or Woods the Hatter's. 11-4

LOST—STRAYED, A BLACK AND-TAN hound. Address WM. HONEYMAN, (of Thompson, DeHart & Co.) 10-2

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

MELLIS BROS. & CO., FANCY DRY GOODS and millinery, No. 72 Front St.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

H. PAGE, DEALER IN GRAIN, POTATOES, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Bacon, 132 Front st.

LIVERY, HACKS AND CARRIAGES.

BECK'S LIVERY STABLE, EAST PORTLAND. New carriages, buggies and harness; the best horses and most reasonable rates. Telephone.

SCALES.

FOSTER & ROBERTSON AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS Bros.' U. S. Standard Scales; every scale warranted by us; 88 and 90 Front street. 10-30

Established 1851.

Hodge, Davis & Co.

Importing

Wholesale Druggists

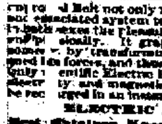
Agents for Leading Proprietary Medicines, Fluid Extracts, Pills, Etc., Etc.

Nos. 92 and 94 Front Street

Cor. Stark

Portland, Oregon.

Electricity is the Life.



These Belts cure diseases that medicine aggravates and makes worse. It fills the blood with Electricity; its power strengthens the entire body. Hundreds of the leading physicians are using and recommending these Belts. This modern Electric Belt not only restores the debilitated, weak and emaciated system to full health, but it enhances the pleasures of life, sexually, mentally and physically. It grapples with disease, and overpowers it by transforming Electricity into the weakened life forces, and thus restoring health and vigor. Only scientific Electric Belt in America that sends the electricity and magnetism through the body and can be received in an instant by the patient.

ELECTRIC PAD TRUSSES.

Best Retainer Known, will positively Cure Rupture. Perfect Ease. 90 to 90 days. [illegible] We send it before [illegible]. Electric Voltaic Belts on trial 30 days. We keep the best Electric Belts made in the United States (8 different kinds), and Electric Corsets and Trusses. Write or come and see us.

ELECTRIC BELT CO., 151½ Third st., Portland, Or.
P. O. Box 38.

COLUMBIA

Commercial College,

PORTLAND OREGON.

Northwest corner Second and Salmon Sts.

W. S. JAMES, Principal. E. E. CHAMBERS, Sec'y.

The C. Journal (new edition), giving full information, sent free. Address

JAMES & CHAMBERS.

Portland, Or.—P. O. Box 68.

COAL, COAL AND FOUNDRY COKE.

Office—Fourth and E Sts. Yard—E St., bet. Fourth and Fifth. Portland, Or.

Telephone No. 41.

SALEM FLOURING MILLS CO.

A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

of Rheumatism,

Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula?

Erysipelas?

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases frail

Nature is heir to,

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which

Can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

Feed, Provisions, Meal, Flour, Grain, Sacks, etc.

C. B. FETY, SEAL ENGRAVER

ON AND COMMIS
O.M.S. EVE
GILMAN & CO.,
and Commission Merchants,
First St., bet. Pine and Ash.
SALES OF REAL ESTATE, FUR
eral Merchandise, Horses, Cattle
SALE DAYS—Tuesdays and Frida

& CO., AUCTIONEERS.
NOTICE.
AR AUCTION SALE
POSTPONED TO
NESDAY, SEPT. 13th,
ROOM, NO. 42 FIRST STREET,
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

J. O'CONNOR,
& Commission Merchant
First and Pine.
Thursday, Furniture & Mds. sale
Real Estate Sale.
Merchandise Sale.

J. WELCH & CO.,
te and General Business
nts and Auctioneers.
NT TO BUY OR SELL REAL E
ness, to obtain a partner,
Furniture or Goods of any kind,
ct you a customer, Purchase for cash
Office, north side of Stark street
and First, Portland.

ing Powder.
Stronger than any other
aking Powder.
ned Cream of Tartar
e finest English Bi-
rbonate of Soda,
and nothing else.
, no Ammonia, no Starch.
NTON BROS. & CO.,
Manufacturers, San Francisco.
DRAKEN & MASON,
Agents, Portland.

SSES, WHOLESALE
ZES TO CHOOSE FROM.
anufacturers of Mattresses on the Pacific Coast.
pplied at a Liberal Discount.
RING AND MATTRESS CO.
and 47 Salmon Sts., Portland.
25 and 27 New Montgomery St., San Francisco.

The Daily Oregonian.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12, 1883.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Sept. 11, 7:37 P. M.

Place of Observation	Height of Barom.	Change last 8 Hours.	Ther	Wind Direction	Rain fall inches	State of weath.
Portland..	30.05	—.01	61	NW	.00	Clear
Roseburg..	30.09	—.01	63	N	.00	Clear
Red Bluff..	29.87	—.04	77	S	.00	Clear
Sacramento	29.80	—.04	60	S	.00	Clear

Maximum ther. 69.2; minimum ther. 54.5.

CITY.

UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED.—About twenty-five minutes to 2 o'clock this morning, Andrew Jonsen, the night watchman on the steamer Ocklahama heard the sound of a falling human body coming from the steamer Governor Grover, at the foot of A street. A splash followed, and Mr. Jonsen, as quick as possible, threw a rope into the water, and clambered down upon it to where a man was struggling. The watchman succeeded in keeping the drowning man's head above the water, but the latter had evidently struck his head against something and been stunned, he was unable to help himself. With the assistance of some United States musicians on board the steamer ropes were tied around the body, but some time elapsed before it could be hauled out of the river. Dr. Saylor was summoned, but before he arrived life was extinct. The deceased was about 35 to 40 years old, six feet in height and must weigh in the neighborhood of 200 pounds. He is evidently an Irishman, had brown hair, mustache and imperial and was respectably dressed in a dark suit of clothes. Examination of his person revealed the fact that he had in addition to $41 50 in money, a certificate of deposit for $300 on the Portland Savings Bank, in favor of John Redy, which is dated July 12. He had an open-faced watch and a heavy chain with locket attached. Papers in his possession would go to show that his name is John Redy, or Reddy, and that he formerly lived in Alameda county, California. It is thought he was intoxicated, and fell between the dock and the boat, and was so badly stunned that he was unable to help himself. Coroner Cooke was notified and the body taken to the morgue.

AT THE EXHIBITION.—The land department of the Northern Pacific railroad presents a very attractive appearance. It was the first place visited by Mr. Villard, Mrs. Villard and children after their arrival here. In the absence of Mr Schulze they were received by R. W. Mitchell, the chief clerk, who presented Mrs. Villard with the first "wheat sheaf." All day yesterday the place was thronged with Mr. Villard's guests and others, who expressed their astonishment and admiration at the fine display of fruits, cereals, etc. Among the visitors was Governor Pillsbury, who, after carefully inspecting a large variety of wheat on exhibition, selected several samples, embracing the Oregon Centennial, Walla Walla, Little Club, Mediterranean White, procuring them as being very superior and liable to be in great demand eastward. A collection of the vegetables cultivated by the Chinese has been added to the exhibit. It consists of several kinds of table roots, peculiar varieties of squashes, water melons, etc., and attracted marked attention.

VILLARD'S PROGRAMME.—Mr. Villard and his foreign guests will leave on the east side train for a trip to the valley. The party will leave the L street depot at 7 A. M., returning in time for the illumination. The balance of the guests will take two or more of the O. R. & N. company's steamers at the foot of Ash street, at 8 A. M., for the Cascades of the Columbia river, returning in the evening. On Thursday the American visitors will take the east side train up the Willamette valley, after which the programme heretofore published in THE OREGONIAN will be adhered to as closely as possible.

DEVOTED CHINAMAN.—Carriages were at a premium yesterday. A Chinese merchant who has a Caucasian wife, paid $25 for the use of one for three hours, in order that his wife, children and mother-in-law might have an opportunity to see the decorations. The Chinese have always been credited with a large amount of filial affection, but that one should spend money so freely to gratify his mother-in-law is a most astonishing thing.

BANQUET.—The German societies of this city gave a grand banquet at Turn Halle last night in honor of the opening of the Northern Pacific railroad. The evening's entertainment was agreeably enlivened with excellent music and brief and pointed addresses by Carl Schurz and several other of the German guests of Mr. Villard.

STATE FAIR.—The receipt of complimentary tickets to the twenty-third annual fair of the Oregon State Agricultural society is acknowledged. The fair commences on Sept. 17 and closes on the 22d. The board of managers are using every effort to make it a success, and it is confidently expected that this exhibition will surpass all previous ones in extent and interest.

LOST AN EYE.—Some months ago Mrs. Love of Oregon City was struck in the eye by a piece of wood. The organ became inflamed to such an extent that its removal was deemed necessary, and Dr. H. E. Jones performed the operation yesterday, much to the lady's relief.

TAYLOR STREET M. E. CHURCH.—The quarterly conference announced for this evening will be postponed until Monday evening Sept. 17. Members will please take notice.

PERSONAL.

Mr. William Penn Nixon manager of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, is in Portland for a few days.

Hon. Carter Harrison, mayor of Chicago, one of President Villard's guests, arrived in Portland yesterday.

Mr. William Henry Smith, manager of the Associated Press, is in Portland for a few days, having come as one of President Villard's guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harris were among the arrivals in Portland yesterday. Mr. Harris is vice president of the Erie road and one of the directors in the Northern Pacific.

Hon. A. A. Ames, formerly connected with the medical profession of this city, and now mayor of Minneapolis, is one of the party who are visiting the city as a guest of Mr. Villard.

Miss Anna Earle of Green Bay, Wis., arrived in Portland yesterday, having come from Chicago in company with Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth of Chicago of President Villard's excursion.

Messrs. Charles S. Otis and Lucius J. Otis, sons of Mr. Frederick R. Otis, a well known Chicago capitalist, arrived in Portland yesterday, and will remain here several days. They came through via the Northern Pacific railroad, and have been making a close investigation of the agricultural and stock interests of the country traversed by that road.

Among the press representatives who arrived yesterday with President Villard's party was Mr. Thomas F. Dresser, of Chicago. Mr. Dresser, who is reporter on the Chicago Inter-Ocean and correspondent of the Philadelphia Press and Cleveland Herald, expects to return home via San Francisco, visiting the Yosemite valley, Santa Fe, Denver, Salt Lake City and other points of interest.

CHINESE INVITATION TO VILLARD.

We, the undersigned Chinese merchants and railroad contractors of the city of Portland, respectfully invite Mr. Henry Villard and his guests to attend the Chinese theatre of Portland, at Second and Alder streets, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Only the better class of the Chinese residents will be present. The theatre has been specially decorated for the occasion. The entertainment will be composed of six acts, and will include tumbling, jugglery and dances of Chinese character. New costumes will be worn by the actors. Members of the press are invited.

Tai Yu	Kwong Tai
Wo	Wing Mow Lung
Chong	On Wa
Cheun	Hong Duck Tong
Chong Wah	Sun Tai Chong
Wa	Yo Tai
Yuen	Wing Chain Lung
Art	Ia Ark
Loen Yu	Wo Chong
Sing	

PORTLAND, Sept. 11, 1883.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. Villard's guests will find their mail at the office of Paul Schulze in the land department of the Northern Pacific.

An invitation to attend the golden spike entertainment this evening at Turn Halle has been personally accepted by Mr. Villard.

Two buggies collided about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the corner of First and Oak streets. The occupants of both vehicles were badly jarred.

The horses attached to Sturgess' soda water wagon became frightened on First street, between Stark and Washington yesterday afternoon, and two of them were badly cut.

The Irish citizens of Portland manifested their appreciation of Villard and his enterprise by decorating O'Cahalin's hall with American and Irish flags, and were entertained in a graceful manner.

A STRONG FIRM.

Prominent among the industries represented in yesterday's parade was that of the City foundry, John Honeyman & Co., proprietors. The business was established in this city about eleven years ago, and since that time by the pushing industry and energy of its proprietors it has become one of the most important institutions of Portland. The first proprietor was John Honeyman, a sturdy old Scotchman, who brought his sons up in the business and has now taken them into partnership. All have successfully made their way, and now occupy prominent places in the community. This firm was distinguished by its enterprise and the liberal views of all subjects pertaining to the manufacture and working, and is always eager to adopt new inventions and appliances. It was among the first to make the discovery of the value of Oregon iron, and to maintain and thoroughly demonstrate that the ore which came from Oswego, when properly treated, was equal to the best Scotch pig. No one would attempt to deny it, and this firm is added to the already numerous industrial products of the wealthy state of Oregon.

Oysters every steamer at Keith's.

postponed.
The opening ceremonies, including street pageant, to the Baltimore [illegible] day on account of rain.
Yellow Fever.
The city is still healthy. There are six new cases, and there

PORTLAND'S FETE.

The Greatest Display Ever Witnessed in this City.

PIONEERS FIRST IN THE PARADE.

The Pavilion Packed with People Welcoming Villard and His Guests.

SPEECHES OF DISTINGUISHED MEN.

Grand Concert in the Evening Attended by Talent, Beauty and Wealth.

If Portland was filled with people on Monday, she overflowed yesterday. It was a veritable Fourth of July upon a grand scale, without any of the deafening noise or the disagreeable features. From early in the morning until after noon the country folk poured into town through every avenue of communication and, as if to welcome them, merry bells and loud-mouthed whistles sounded forth upon the morning air. Everything on wheels was brought into service to transport the holiday seekers through the streets of the city. Business was almost entirely suspended, and everybody thronged the streets along the line of march, gazing like the proverbial country bumpkins at the soldiers, the cars, the decorations—at everything.

From across the river came the whole population of East Portland, bringing in a mint of money to the ferry boats, yet impoverishing no one. Street cars on all lines were crowded, every inch of available foot room being taken. Restaurants ran a double force of waiters to feed the hungry populace, who had neither time nor inclination to go home. Every one was moving after the usual American style of rushing from place to place in the greatest of hurries, and from it all there came a confused and busy hum of sounds, comparing closely with the mingled music that arises from great New York's most crowded thoroughfares.

Any estimate of the number of people in the city would either be considered the wildest kind of a guess or would fall far short of the actual fact. Certainly the number outside of our own citizens would be told by the thousands. Not to be enthusiastic, the display yesterday was the grandest sight that Portland has ever witnessed. Not one of the grandest but the very greatest of them all.

As for the weather, it was simply perfect. The light rains of the past few days had effectually subdued the summer's dust, and the streets were in the finest marching condition. The air was clear, bracing and mildly warm, while light fleecy clouds obscured the sun just enough to afford a gentle screen, for which every one was duly grateful.

As the hour for the parade drew nigh the crowd packed most densely along Fourth street up to the corners of the court house square. Here was the grand stand for the distinguished guests of Mr. Villard, before whom the entire procession was to march and countermarch in review. At this point the eyes of the people were fairly divided between the great men and the parade gotten up in their honor. Ropes stretched across the street kept back the crowd from the main entrance to the court house, where the carriages stopped with their loads of guests. Ranged along the sidewalk across the street from the grand stand were three rows of benches and upon these were families of members of the city council, of the city officials and of many old pioneers who otherwise would have had no chance to view the great scene which their early labors had done so much to bring about. Of the whole procession their husband and fathers formed the most noticeable part.

> "Those against whose familiar names not yet
> The fatal asterisk of death is set."

Upon the records of the Oregon Pioneer Association—a handful of men, nice, sturdy and full of ego, but now for the most part gray and bent with age—fitly led the van of the parade, as years before they had led the van of civilization of which the Northern Pacific railroad is the outgrowth. Honored veterans of frontier life all of them, and representatives of an era now past, but without which the present would be impossible. Among those whose faces were familiar to thousands as they led the grandest parade ever witnessed on the northwest coast were Nesmith and Crawford, and Gray and Watt, and Pettigrew and Parrish, and many another whose name may be less known but not less prized among them all.

Tears came unbidden to many eyes as these men, with brows and beards whitened with the frost rim of time, filed slowly by, and the thoughts of many reverted to lowly mounds which swell above the honored dust of Lane and Meek and Payne and Fletcher and Scott and Newsome and Holman and Geer and Kinney—a host not less honored than the remaining handful who still answer to pioneer roll call, and vastly more numerous. To name these names is useless; to catalogue them completely from the memory of one person is impossible, and as "each heart best knoweth its own loss," the memory of each dwelt briefly beside some grave, covered with grass and moss, as the little band pressed on.

Renewing these thoughts, though in a far lighter vein, was the picturesque outfit that closed the whole procession. There was the train of emigrant wagons, dilapidated and worn, the mud splashed oxen and the dozen barefooted and dirty faced children to each pater familias. That the picture was true to the life none knew better than the old pioneers in the van, and when the two divisions passed each other in the countermarch the shout of recognition that went up from each was loud and long.

That a band of painted savages—genuine Indians of the Warm Spring tribe—should follow the train of emigrants seemed correct and proper, and when the blood-curdling war whoop rang out, as it did occasionally, the realization was complete.

As the pioneers passed the grand stand for the second time they halted in a group before Mr. Villard and gave a rousing hurrah. C. H. Dodd, who was on the stand, rose to his feet and called for "three cheers for the pioneers of Oregon." This was responded to heartily by hundreds of people, including invited guests and our own people.

The procession occupied an hour and a half in passing the grand stand, and at 2 o'clock carriages were again called into requisition, taking Mr. Villard and the other guests to the pavilion.

Here was the reception proper, the speeches by distinguished personages, stenographic reports of which are given below. The grand concert in the evening closed the festivities of the day.

Arrival of the Guests.

The pilot train arrived at 12:20 Tuesday morning, with Superintendent Rowe in the first car, accompanied by Senator Dolph, Manager Koehler, C. H. Lewis and other Portlanders. The next train, containing Mr. Villard and family, and a portion of the German guests under charge of Paul Schulze, arrived at 12:45. The other trains, conveying the second third, fourth and fifth sections, arrived at intervals, the last reaching East Portland at 1:20 P. M. yesterday.

On arrival, Mr. Villard's train was immediately side-tracked on the east side O. & C. track, so that the occupants might obtain needed rest. This was greatly interfered with by the booming of cannon on the State of California, which thundered forth for nearly a half hour. For any who laid claims to hunger a tempting repast was spread on the Wide West.

The guests who had remained on the East Portland side during the night began crossing the river at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and by 2 o'clock the guests had all arrived, and shortly after, upon applying to Colonel Sanborn at the foot of Ash street, were assigned to quarters.

ASSIGNMENT OF THE GUESTS.

The gentlemen who accompanied Mr. Villard as guests were assigned to the houses of the following citizens. In some cases other arrangements had been made, and where the accommodations had been previously spoken for, the visitors were conducted to the O. R. & N. Co.'s steamers R. R. Thompson, S. G. Reed and Wide West at the foot of Ash street, where they were provided with comfortable quarters. With some exceptions the following list is correct.

Hon. L. Sackville West, British Minister, accompanied by his daughter and her maid; Jas. Laidlaw.

Count Lippe Weissenfeld Charge d'Affaires of Austria, J. B. Montgomery.

His Excellency Count de Bildt, Charge d'Affaires of Sweden and Norway, Washington, D. C.

Baron von Eisendecher, Imperial German Minister, Washington, D. C.; H. Failing.

Edward Abend, Esq., Belleville, Illinois; P. D. ...

Hon. A. Ames, Mayor of Minneapolis, Minn.; O. R. & N. Co.

General A. Anderson, Engineer in Chief Northern Pacific railroad, St. Paul, Minnesota; V. G. Bogue.

General J. H. Baker, Commissioner of Railroads for state of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.; O. R. & N. Co., Ash street.

Rev. W. A. Bartlett, Washington, D. C.; W. S. Ladd.

Richard Bartholdt of the New York Staats-Zeitung; northwest corner of Third and D.

James Becks, Esq., of the Chicago Times; northwest corner of Third and D.

Hon. J. B. Beck, United States Senator, Lexington, Kentucky.

August Belmont, Jr., Esq., of New York City; Ladd's block, corner of Columbia and First.

Raymond R. Belmont, Esq., of New York City Ladd's block, corner of Columbia and First.

Major W. H. H. Benyaurd, United States Engineer Chicago; Oregon Railway and Navigation Company Ash street.

Hon. John Bigelow, Highland Falls, Orange county, N. Y.; H. W. Corbett.

Hon. Fred Billings, Director Northern Pacific Railroad, Woodstock, Vt.; W. S. Ladd.

Hon. Walker Blaine, Washington, D. C.; Clarendon.

Baron Von Bleichroder; J. Lowenberg.

Gen. H. V. Boynton, of the Cincinnati Commercial Advertiser; northwest corner of Third and B.

H. L. Bridgman, of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, New York; northwest corner of Third and B.

Noah Brooks, Esq., of the New York Times, do.

Sen. C. W. Cass, New York city; Senator Dolph.

Hon L. B. Caswell, M. C., Fort Atkinson; O. & N. Co., Ash street.

B. P. Cheney, Esq., Director N. P. R. R. Co., Boston, Mass.; M. S. Burrell.

F. H. Cook, Esq., Messrs. Cook & Sons, Tourist agents, New York city; O. R. & N. Co., Ash street.

Joel Cook, Esq., correspondent of the London Times. N. W. corner Third and B streets.

C. L. Colby, Esq., President Wisconsin Central Railroad, Milwaukee, Wis.; Esmond.

W. W. Coleman, Milwaukee Herald; N. W. corner Third and B streets.

Hon A. G. Curtin, M. C., Bellefonte, Pa.; James Failing.

H. C. Davis, Esq., Assistant General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad, St. Paul, Minn.; O. R. & N. Co., Ash street.

Hon Peter V. Dennison, M. C., Milwaukee, Wis.

GUESTS FROM GERMANY.

Otto Braunfels; at J. B. Montgomery's.

Senator Charles de Chapeaurouge, E. Oldendorff.

L. Delbruck, Esq., German Consul, St. Charles

Conrad Diestly; St. Charles

Dr. Adam Eisenlohr; Knickerbocker house, Washington, between Third and Fourth streets.

Theodore Fritsch, Esq., delegate of the merchants of Breslau; Knickerbocker house, Washington, between Third and Fourth street

Adolph Froelich, Esq., Knickerbocker house; Washington, between Third and Fourth streets.

Prof. Dr. Gneist, member of Reichstag; Blumauer building.

Senator D. Albert Groening; City of Bremen, Blumauer building.

Prof. Dr. von Holst, Privy Councillor, etc.; Blumauer building

Prof. Dr. W. A. Hofmann, Privy Councillor, etc.; Geo. W. Weidler's.

Hermann Kreismann, Esq., Consul General, etc.; St. Charles.

Hon. Alfred von der Leyen, LL.D., Privy Councillor, etc.; Blumauer building.

Dr. Paul Lindau, correspondent National Zeitung; Geo. W. Weidler's.

Hon. Ernst Magnus, LL.D., Assessor in the Royal Prussian Government Service; Henry Hewett.

Hermann Marcuse, Esq.; Knickerbocker;

Nicholas Mohr, proprietor Weser Zeitung; F. G. Ewalt, 126 Twelfth street.

Dr. William Mohr, correspondent Cologne Gazette; St. Charles.

Dr. Richard Oberlander, correspondent Frankfort Gazette; St. Charles.

Lieutenant Pertz, Royal Prussian Railroad Regiment; St. Charles.

Otto Puls, Esq., Syndicus of the Chamber of Commerce Frankfort-on-Main; St. Charles.

Hermann Rose, Esq., General Director German Life Insurance Company; Knickerbocker.

Herr von Schauss, Director South German Real Estate Bank, etc.; Blumauer building.

Hon Rud. Schleiden, LL.D., Minister Resident; A. Koehler.

Hon G. Siemens, LL.D., Director Deutsche Bank; Blumauer.

Hon Theodore Spaeth, Councillor, etc.; Knickerbocker.

Hon. Max Weber, LL.D., Member of the Reichstag and of the Common Council of the City of Berlin, Frankfort-on-Main; Blumauer building.

Colonel Emile von Xylander, Commander of the First Cavalry Brigade in the Royal Bavarian Army; Paul Schulze.

Professor Zittel, Professor of Geology; George W. Weidler.

GUESTS FROM ENGLAND.

Lord Carrington; C. H. Lewis.

Hon. St. John Broderick and Lady Hilda Broderick, C. H. Lewis.

Right Hon. Sir Arthur Hobhouse, privy councillor C. H. Lewis.

Lord Justice Sir Charles Bowen (Lord Justice of Appeals); H. Failing.

Right Hon. Sir James Hannen, Member of Privy Council, President, Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice; H. Failing.

Sir W. Brampton Gurdon, of H. M. Treasury; C. H. Lewis.

Hon. Albert H. G. Grey, M. P.; Donald Macleay.

Horace Davey, Esq., Q. C., M. P.; Donald Macleay.

Hon Chas. Russell, Q. C., M. P.; Donald Macleay.

Professor James Bryce, M. P.; Holton house.

Henry Edwards, Esq., M. P., Holton house.

John Holmes, Esq., M. P., Holton house.

Albert Pell, Esq., M. P., Holton house.

Samuel G. Rathbone, Esq., M. P.; Wm. Molson's.

Henry B. Samuelson, Esq., M. P., and wife; Wm. Molson's.

Francis Buxton, Esq., M. P. Holton house.

Rev. S. A. Steinthal, Manchester; H. D. Sanborn.

Dr. Louis Borchardt, Fallowfield, near Manchester; H. D. Sanborn.

Vicary Gibbs, Esq., of the firm of Anthony Gibbs & Sons, London and Liverpool; Holton house.

—— McLeod, Esq.; Holton house.

—— Byrne, Esq.; Holton house.

—— Benson, Esq.; Multnomah house.

Reginald West, Esq., Multnomah block.

R. P. Eden, Esq., of the Colonial office; Multnomah block.

Col. Gardiner, British army steamer Thompson.

FROM THE EAST.

Dr. J. Newton Evans, Hatboro, Montgomery county, Pa.; R. Williams.

Hon. W. M. Evarts, New York City; H. W. Corbett.

General Lucius Fairchild, Madison, Wisconsin; Esmond.

H. F. Farney, Esq., artist, Century Magazine; northwest corner Third and B.

August Feigel, Esq., Imperial German Consul General, New York City; Knickerbocker.

Hon. Loren Fletcher, Minneapolis, Minn. O. R. & N. Co., Ash street.

Hon. Henry F. French, Assistant Secretary Treasury Department, Washington D. C.; W. S. Ladd.

E. M. Gibson, Esq., of the New York Tribune; northwest corner Third and B.

E. L. Godkin, Esq., of the New York Evening Post; Holton house.

Chas. Graham, of Harper's Weekly; northwest corner Third and B.

Gen. U. S. Grant; J. N. Dolph.

C. S. Greeley, Esq., New York City; Thompson house, Pine, between Third and Fourth.

Nicolai Grevstad, Minneapolis, Minn.; O. R. & N. Co., Ash street.

N. P. Hallowell, Esq., Boston; C. H. Prescott.

M. P. Handy, of the Philadelphia Press; northwest corner Third and B.

Hon. Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago. O. R. & N. Co., Ash street.

Robert Harris, Esq., and wife, director Northern Pacific railroad; H. Thielsen.

W. W. Harding, Esq., of the Philadelphia Inquirer; Bishop Morris.

Gen. H. Haupt, general manager Northern Pacific railroad, St. Paul; J. M. Buckley.

Gen. A. D. Hazen, third assistant postmaster general; room 3, steamer R. R. Thompson.

E. P. Hilgard, Esq., Belleville, Ill.; F. Dekum.

Hon. John A. Kasson, M. C. Des Moines, Ia.; V. L. Bogue.

Hon. G. Koerner, Belleville, Illinois; Geo. W. Weidler.

Edward Koelle, Esq., Esmond.

A. Landenburg, Esq., 33 Nassau street, New York city; J. Lowenberg.

C. A. Lamborn, Land Commissioner, Northern Pacific Railroad, St. Paul, Minn.; C. H. Prescott.

Dr. Edward Lasker, Berlin; H. Hewitt.

Wm. B. Leonard, Esq., and three friends, 56 Broadway, New York city; R. D. Green.

Prof. G. B. Lindsay, of the Boston Advertiser; N. W. cor. Third and B.

Thos. Lowry, Esq., Minneapolis, Minn.; O. R. N. Ash street.

Gen. Robert Macfeely, U. S. A., Commissary General, War Department, Washington, D. C.; W. S. Ladd.

Henry L. Nelson of the Boston Herald; N. W. corner Third and B.

General John Newton, New York City; J. N. Dolph.

R. D. Peebles, Esq., and brother, London and San Francisco Bank, London; Thompson house.

P. Peebles, London and San Francisco Bank, London; Thompson house, Pine, between Third and Fourth.

J. D. Perry, Esq., Laclede Bank, St. Louis; Thompson house.

Hon. J. S. Pillsbury, Minneapolis; Thompson house.

Hon. Alex. Ramsey, St. Paul; Thompson house.

Hon. J. B. Raymond, delegate for territory of Dakota, Fargo, D. T.; Thompson house.

Alonzo Richmond, Buffalo; Thompson house.

Lewis Roberts, 18 Wall street, New York City; W. H. Wadhams.

Hon. Edward Salomon, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, 117 Broadway street, New York City; Blumauer block.

Hon. Carl Schurz, New York City; H. W. Corbett.

Gustave Schwab; Blumauer building.

P. O. A. Spofford; C. H. Prescott.

Hon. J. Lawrence McKeever, 128 Pearl street, New York City; O. R. & N. Co., Ash street.

Hon. S. J. R. McMillan, U. S. Senator, St. Paul, Minn.; O. R. & N. Co., Ash street.

Adolphus Meier, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.; O. R. & N. Co., Ash street.

E. P. Mitchell, Esq., of the New York Sun; N. W. corner Third and B.

Hon. J. H. Mitchell, Ebbitt house, Washington, D. C.; Esmond.

Ottmar von Mohl, Esq., Imperial German Consul, Cincinnati, Ohio; Knickerbocker.

W. D. Morgan, Esq., New York City; O. R. & N. Co., Ash street.

John Muir, Superintendent of Traffic, Northern Pacific railroad, St. Paul, Minn.; F. K. Arnold.

Capt. John Mullan, Washington, D. C.; P. E. Arnold.

A. B. Nettleton, Esq., of the Minneapolis Tribune; Tom Merry.

E. V. Smalley, Esq., New York City; H. W. Scott.

Hon. W. H. Smith, Associated Press, Chicago; H. W. Scott.

H. T. Sperry, of the Hartford Evening Post; room 22 steamer Thompson.

George Stark, Esq., Nassau street, New York City, W. S. Ladd.

J. L. Stackpole, Esq., Director Northern Pacific Railroad Co., Boston, Mass., J. Kloesterman.

Hazard Stevens, Esq., Boston, Mass.; Dr Elliott.

Hon. John M. Stowell, Mayor of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, O. R. & N. Co., Ash street.

Hon. Horace B. Strait, M. C., Shakopee, Minnesota, O. R. & N. Co., Ash street.

P. K. Sturgis, Esq., 36 Broad street, New York City, O. R. N. Co., Ash street.

Hon. J. L. Thomas, Baltimore, Maryland, O. R. & N. Co., Ash street.

General B. F. Tracy, 58 Broadway, New York City, M. W. Fechheimer.

Hon. W. W. Upton, second controller treasury, Washington, D. C.

Wilmot L. Warren, Esq., of the Springfield Republican; J. E. Gill.

Hon. David A. Wells, Norwich, Connecticut; Kloesterman.

Hon. Milo White, M. C. Chatfield, Minnesota; E. Jacobs.

H. J. Winser, Geo. W. Woodward; West Park and Ninth streets.

FROM THE WEST.

J. L. Hallett, Riley, Washington county, Oregon; Clarendon.

Major J. H. Hayden, Olympia; Esmond.

Hon. John P. Hoyt, Olympia; Esmond.

James McNaught, Seattle; Esmond.

Hon. J. W. Nesmith, Dixie, Oregon Holton House.

Hon. Wm. A. Newell, Governor of Washington Territory, Olympia; Esmond.

Walter Oakes, O. R. N. Co., Ash street.

Hon. H. N. Owings, Olympia; Esmond.

Governor George C. Perkins, San Francisco; John McCraken.

S. O. Putnam, Esq., San Francisco Esmond.

N. D. Rideout, San Francisco; Esmond.

Adolph Rosenthal, Esq., Imperial German Consul, San Francisco; Knickerbocker.

Hon H. G. Struve, Seattle, W. T.; Esmond.

John S. Taber, Esq., President of Board of Trade, San Francisco; Esmond.

R. R. Thompson, Esq., Alameda, California; S. G. Reed.

Hon. Patrick B. Tully, M. C., Gilroy, California; Esmond.

General Frank W. Wheaton, U. S. A., Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Col. Eflinger.

George J. Ainsworth, Esq., Oakland, Cal.; Mrs. Sutton.

Captain J. C. Ainsworth, Oakland, Cal.; S. G. Reed.

General Allen, San Francisco; James Coffin, northwest corner Eighth and Main.

Hon. Thomas H. Brents, Delegate to the House of Representatives, United States, for the Territory of Washington, Walla Walla, W. T.; Esmond.

S. C. Denson, Esq., Sacramento, Cal.; Esmond.

Hon. Horace Davis, President of the Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco; Esmond.

Hon. R. P. Earhart, Secretary of State, Salem, Or.; Esmond.

B. Gatzert, Esq., Seattle, W. T.; Esmond.

VISITING JOURNALISTS.

The rooms provided for the visiting journalists on the corner of Third and B streets elicited no little surprise and satisfaction from them, not only on account of it being so centrally located, but because of the many conveniences provided by the reception committee. Pens, ink, paper and postage stamps, as well as many other little essentials, were supplied in abundance, thus showing that, in small things as well as great, their wishes had been anticipated. The journalists of America were well represented by the delegation now in this city, and they are all cultured and courteous gentlemen. The following papers are represented:

New York Times, Noah Brooks.
New York Tribune, E. M. Gibson.
New York Sun, E. P. Mitchell.
New York Evening Post, Carl Schurz.
New York Evening Post, E. D. Cunningham.
Harper's Weekly, C. Graham, artist.
Frank Leslie's, H. L. Bridgman.
New York Staats Zeitung, Rich. Bartholdt.
Boston Herald Henry Louis Nelson.
Boston Advertiser, T. B. Lindsay.
Boston Journal, Edward King.
Springfield Republican, Wilmot L. Warren.
Hartford Post, H. T. Sperry.
Philadelphia Times, Frank McLaughlin.
Philadelphia Press, R. W. Merrill.
Philadelphia Inquirer, W. W. Harding.
Baltimore Sun, F. A. Richardson.
Cincinnati Evening Journal, Andrew Shuman.
Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, Gen. H. V. Boynton.
Cincinnati Artist, H. F. Farny.
Chicago Tribune, H. D. Lloyd.
Chicago Times, James Becks.
Chicago Correspondent, C. P. Dresser.
Chicago Inter-Ocean, Wm. Penn Nixon.
Associated Press, Wm. Henry Smith.
Milwaukee Herald, W. W. Coleman.
Milwaukee Journal, J. L. Mitchell.
St. Louis Republican, C. W. Knapp.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat, J. C. Porter.
Louisville Courier-Journal, W. N. Haldeman.
St. Paul Globe, W. B. Wilcoxson.
St. Paul Pioneer Press, F. A. Carle.
Minneapolis Tribune, A. B. Nettleton.

ENGLISH JOURNALISTS.

London Times, Joel Cook.
Pall Mall Gazette and Manchester Guardian, Harry F. Robinson.
Eastbourne Journal, W. E. Wilcoxson.

GERMAN JOURNALISTS.

National Berlin Zeitung, Dr. Paul Lindau.
Bremen-Weser Zeitung, Nicolaus Mohr.
Cologne Zeitung, Dr. Wm. Mohr.
Frankfort Zeitung, Dr. R. Oberlander.
Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Lieut. Pertz.
Vienna Freie Presse, U. Brachvogel.
German Artist, Con. Dielitz.

The following journalistic gentlemen were announced to accompany the party, but other engagements prevented them from accepting: Joseph Medill, Chicago Tribune; Joseph Pulitzer, New York World; M. H. De Young, San Francisco Chronicle.

A. Von Gublen of the Berlin Tageblatt returned home after the driving of the spike.

A REMARKABLE SURPRISE.

Mr. W. W. Coleman of Milwaukee, proprietor of the Daily Herald, Agricultural Journal and Industrial Gazette, Progress of the Age, Family Circle, Quarterly Magazine and the Kinder Post, who is now in this city, received the following interesting and pleasant dispatch yesterday from his employes and associates:

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 10.

W. W. Coleman, care H. Villard: On the day of your silver wedding all your editors and employes heartily join in best wishes for your present and future welfare. Thanking you for the kindness always bestowed upon us by you we beg you to accept the small gift to-day forwarded to your house. It is a picture of the eighty persons now employed by you, with the titles of your six papers hand with silver letters on the frame. Nothing can show better the success of your genius, indomitable will-power and never tiring industry than the facts illustrated by this picture.

Mr. Coleman was very pleasantly surprised by the receipt of this telegram, and not a little astonished, as he labored under the impression that his silver wedding would be celebrated on the 21st inst., and he had promised to be home on that date.

Parade and Review.

The city of Portland has every reason to be proud of the grand parade and review which took place yesterday in honor of the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. To General Henry A. Morrow, of the United States army, and his efficient aides, as well as to the citizens' committee of arrangements, great praise is due for the organization and management of the procession. The various organizations, trades and manufacturing exhibitions, have reason for congratulation on the splendid contributions each and all made to produce a street parade the like of which is rarely seen. It is to be borne in mind all the time that in the matter of street exhibits the committee of arrangements rigidly excluded every kind of a display that was not strictly of Oregon or Washington territory production. There were over eighty exhibition cars in line. If all merchants and others who applied to make a display of merchandise from abroad had been permitted to make up cars for the parade, the procession would have been three times as long, and there would have been four or five times as many cars in the line. So far as related to the personal parade, the regulars of the United States army made a most interesting feature for their trim and soldier-like appearance and precision in march. They were indeed worthy representatives of the government of our great country, and won praise from our distinguished visitors for their admirable appearance.

THE REVIEW

Took place at the grand stand in front of the county court house. Here suitable seats were erected, and Mr. Villard, with his fellow visitors had a splendid place to see the procession as it passed. The arrangements for seating the visitors at the grand stand were placed in charge of Major A. F. Sears, with the following aides: H. W. Monastes, C. P. Heald, W. L. Brooke, E. Ross, G. G. Ames, E. A. McDonald, Jesse Waddel, James Council, R. D. Coy, J. C. Richardson, William Gregory, W. D. Palmer, D. F. Leahy, Dr. O. W. Dodson, F. V. Holman, James B. Leahy, J. C. Ladd, William Dement, Ira L. Campbell, E. C. Wheeler.

It is due to all these gentlemen to say that this delicate and pleasing duty was performed in a manner that reflected credit upon all. The guests came to the stand in the special charge of the reception committee, consisting of the following gentlemen: Hon. H. W. Corbett, Dr. J. A. Chapman, Donald Macleay, Henry Failing, Hon. L. F. Grover, Hon. J. K. Kelly, C. H. Prescott, C. H. Lewis, R. P. Thompson, Hon. M. P. Deady, Hon. George H. Williams, William Mackintosh and Hamilton Corbett. Col. John McCraken and C. H. Dodd of the sub-committee on parade were also present at this point to assist in the parade and review. There was a vast crowd of spectators pressing near the grand review stand, but the good conduct, as well as the good taste of the people of Oregon, was conspicuously manifested by the fact that with the assistance of only a portion of the above named aids the vast crowd was kept in perfect order by only eight special policemen on duty in the street.

THE PROCESSION

Was ready to start at precisely 11:30, but was delayed half an hour, on account of the late arrival of most of the guests. So soon as Mr. Villard and his associates were seated, Gen. Morrow gave the command for the procession to start. Mr. Villard rose to his feet, and stood out a conspicuous figure, and there was evidently not a person in all the crowds who saw the passing pageantry with greater interest than did the honored president of the Northern Pacific railroad. His countenance was fairly beaming with interest and delight. Of the procession itself, it may be said that it was in all respects an honor to the city, and worthy of the occasion. It was noticed that the foreign visitors were particularly interested, and especially at the exhibit of Oregon products and manufactures. They gave generous and hearty applause at the appearance of all these special features in the procession, and many were the favorable comments heard on all sides at the grand stand. A German declared it excelled anything he ever saw. An English gentleman said he had seen processions in Europe and in his country, but this was better than all. An old citizen of California was astonished beyond expression. He thought San Francisco was great on processions, but Portland had certainly secured the palm. The command of the procession devolved upon Gen. Henry A. Morrow, as grand marshal, Ethan W. Allen, chief of staff, and the aids.

The column was headed by Chief of Police Watkinds mounted on a fine charger with mounted policemen as aids. Then came the first, or

SPECIAL DIVISION.

This was preceded by a band which Gen. Morrow called "The Glad Tidings." This division was made up of a party of about a hundred Oregon pioneers. They were commanded by Capt. Medorum Crawford of the immigration of 1842. Among the white haired veterans in this intensely interesting band of men was seen F. W. Pettigrove, the first man to settle on the land on which the city of Portland is now built, and one of the two men who threw up the famous copper cent to decide whether the place should be named Portland or Boston. Mr. Pettigrove now lives at Port Townsend, W. T., and came here for the express purpose of joining in this procession. How his bosom must have swelled at the thoughts which crowded in upon him as he marked the progress of a third of a century in the city to which he gave a name. Another man in this band was W. H. Gray, the oldest and earliest pioneer in Oregon now living. He came here in 1836, and marched the rounds of the procession yesterday with the elastic step of a vigorous manhood. He is now living in Clatsop county, and is one of Oregon's most interesting characters. It is due to this part of the procession to say that they got together lately, and almost at the last moment, having no time for preparation, or they would have had a much larger number in the line. They did not even have their pioneer's banner, as Gov. Moody had sent for it to be exhibited at The Dalles, and by some mistake it was not brought down on the train as was expected. Gen. Morrow had no band to assign to this division, and was puzzled to know just what to do until some one carried the tidings to him that the Ainsley Scott Colored Minstrel band could be secured. They were put in service at once, and hence the name "Glad Tidings Band," which they should permanently adopt from now on, and consider themselves honored by so distinguished a patron.

FIRST DIVISION.

This division was made up entirely of officers and soldiers of the U. S. army stationed at Vancouver. It was commanded by Captain Evan Miles, U. S. A., with the following aides: Major F. L. Towne, surgeon, U. S. A.; First Lieutenant Daniel Cornman, adjutant Twenty-first U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant C. A. Williams, quartermaster Twenty-first U. S. Infantry. The military was preceded by the Twenty-first Infantry band, G. Oesterle leader, with twenty-three pieces. Following are the companies and officers of this division:

Company E. Twenty-first U. S. Infantry—First Lieutenant F. H. C. Ebstein.

Company B, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry—Brevet Major George M. Downey; First Lieutenant E. B. Ibhem.

Company G, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry—Brevet Major William H. Boyle; First Lieutenant C. E. Bonesteel; Second Lieutenant F. J. Kernan.

Company H, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry—First Lieutenant F. E. Eltonhead.

Company K, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry—Captain George W. Evans; Second Lieutenant Sol. E. Sparrow.

Company F, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry—Captain James A. Haughey; Second Lieutenant J. S. Parke.

Light Battery E, First Artillery—Brevet Major Frank E. Taylor, commanding; First Lieutenant R. H. Patterson; First Lieutenant John Pope, Jr.; Second Lieutenant Sam Rodman.

Comments on the general appearance of this feature of the procession were made in the general remarks above and need not be repeated here. The officers and men evidently did their best to present a clean, bright and soldierly display, and are entitled to warmest praise from the people of Portland for their excellent contribution to make up the grand parade. The light battery came in for liberal praise for its splendid appearance.

SECOND DIVISION.

The second division, consisting mainly of emblematic cars of the various industries of the city, formed on Morrison street, east of Fourth, with right on Fourth. All was ready at the proper time, and when the order of march was given the division wheeled into line in good order. The division was lead by Geo. L. Durham, commanding, followed by aids.

The Second Brigade band, of the Oregon militia from Dallas, headed the division. The band numbering fourteen pieces, was uniformed in light blue, richly corded.

A body of the members of the colored benevolent society followed, dressed in citizens' clothes, and numbering about twenty.

The pupils of the Indian training school, at Forest grove, clad in light blue, and numbering seventy-one of rank and file, next followed. The company was commanded by Dr. Minthorn.

Following the school came the emblematical car, representing agriculture, which proved the most interesting feature of the brigade. It was tastefully and appropriately decorated with sheaves of grain, harvest implements, etc., presided over by a young lady representing the queen of the harvest.

Next came the car of W. C. Noon & Co., bearing tenting material. Within the extemporized tent upon the car women sat at machines sewing canvas—a good display.

Captain La Chapelle's car came next. It bore a handsome pleasure boat elaborately trimmed and canopied. Within this canopy Miss Theodora Whitfield personated the lovely undine. The second boat was the famed "fairy queen," exhibited by William Ingate Ball. The graceful boat was elaborately trimmed and bore a crew of three Lilliputian sailors.

The car following was that of Geo. B. Capen, and bore a huge shoe which occupied the entire space within the tricolored frame of the car—a well understood display.

D. M. Behrenz's car of brushes followed, on which a profusion of brooms and brushes were shown in the midst of much decoration.

The blacksmiths' cars following presented an animated scene. The Union carriage factory represented four brawny smiths at work over the forge. McKean & Campbell's cars followed, with a fine carriage riding on top of the frame, and workmen bending to their sooty toil over the anvil. A realistic scene.

The broom and willowware exhibition of Zan Brothers followed on two cars. The first car carried at its head a large broom labeled "An Old Pioneer, made in 1862." The car was filled with all sorts of brooms, brushes, etc. The second car bore piles of baskets and tubs. They were decorated in the prevailing manner.

Following this came the display of carriages. The Northern Pacific Carriage factory with two cars exhibited a number of their carriages well displayed from the top of the car. The Portland Carriage factory was represented by two cars also bearing carriages of their own make, among which was the hack ordered by Mr. Prescott of the N. P. R. R.

Next came the cigar manufactories. Ross Sharp rode in a well appointed car and with his employes distributed cigars among the crowd as they were manufactured on the spot. The car of Frank Geradshand was distinguished by a huge cigar which crowned the car and reached its entire length. Workmen were within busy rolling the weed in shape.

The lumber display was an imposing feature. Smith Bros.' sawmill loaded three cars. Upon the first was borne a huge stick of clean fir, 70 feet long, 27 inches high, and 12 inches thick, containing 1900 feet of lumber. A second car bore a section of a fir tree 80 inches in diameter, and the third car carried a log 12 feet long and 46 inches through. A diminutive house in front furnished the driver's seat. Pennoyer's mill exhibited upon a single truck a remarkable piece of clear spruce, 20 feet long by 40 inches wide and 34 inches thick, weighing over five tons.

The display of Eugene Semple of Vancouver proved the most original and unique of the whole division. It represented a wood chopper standing ax in hand hewing down a huge tree. The wheels of the car were hid in evergreens, and the whole of the bed of the car presented a woodland scene highly realistic.

J. C. Carson exhibited his sashes and doors upon one truck, making a creditable display. The driver sat beneath a rich, heavy door coping, while the whole car was prettily festooned and draped.

THIRD DIVISION.

The Third division, consisting entirely of the various military companies of the state militia, formed on Alder street, west of Fourth, with right resting on Fourth. The division was in line in good trim, and when the order to march was given wheeled into column in splendid form. The division was commanded by Brigadier Wm. Kapus, with his aids.

The Second U. S. Infantry band, uniformed in the regulation blue, led the infantry. The band numbered twenty-two pieces and was commanded by J. A. Gibson.

Company A, Washington guards, uniformed in gray, followed the band. The company numbered twenty-two muskets and was officered by Captain Horatio Cook, First Lieut. H. M. Taylor, and Second Lieut. H. Washer.

Company E, Veteran Guards, uniformed in dark blue with black hats and plumes, came next. The company numbered thirty-two muskets, and was officered by Capt. N. H. Pierce, First Lieut. D. Summers and Second Lieut. D. W. Sharp.

Company D, Capital Guards of Salem, clad in gray with red trimmings and caps, followed, twenty strong. The officers were Capt. R. E. Moores, First Lieut. C. E. Grinson and Second Lieut. M. J. Lane.

Company B, Emmet Guards, uniformed in dark blue with helmets, were next. They numbered twenty-five muskets and obeyed the orders of Wm. McCarty, captain; J. O Hair, first lieutenant and O. P. Mason, second lieutenant.

Company F, East Portland Guard, uniformed in blue with helmets, brought up the rear of the division. The company numbered thirty muskets, and was officered by Capt. J. M. Mooney, First Lieut. T. M. Harmon and Second Lieut. N. P. Liau.

The division of the state militia placed between the two divisions of emblematic cars, admirably served to break the monotony otherwise apparent, and by the excellent condition of the companies, their more than usual good drill, put them in favorable comparison with the regular troops.

FOURTH DIVISION.

The Fourth division, embracing emblematic cars, etc., formed on Washington street, west of Fourth, with right resting on Fourth.

The division was in readiness at the given time, and wheeled into column in good order. Dr. H. W. Barber headed the division as commander. The Independence band, clad in gray, led the column. The band numbered fifteen pieces and was commanded by C. L. Petrie.

Following came the cavalcade of mounted commandery of Patriotic Order of Sons of America, numbering forty. They were decorated with sashes of red, white and blue, with cocked hat and plume. Commander, E. Robinson.

The cavalcade was followed by a detachment of four camps of the same order on foot. They were decorated in a similar manner and were commanded by J. M. Cook.

The emblematical car representing commerce followed, which consisted of a large boat handsomely decorated in red, white and blue ribbons, with sail set and youthful sailors at the ropes. At the helm sat Miss Stanghtam, a pretty personation of the fleet-winged goddess.

C. H. Dayon followed with a single car of coal the native product of Oregon.

Following came the cooper shops. The first car bore a pyramid of fine barrels from R. D. Tuff's cooperage. The second car represented the cooperage in full blast, five coopers were at work making sugar barrels.

... Killen's cooperage was represented in the third car, where the workmen—seven in number—all clad in uniform of black pantaloons, white shirts and white hats, made a fine scene as they rapidly formed the barrel in view of the people.

The flour of Oregon was displayed on four trucks. The Oregon Milling Company, Wm. Dunbar agent, exhibited a huge stack of Royal flour, containing 200 50-pound sacks, which made an imposing feature of the division.

McLaren Brothers drove a car loaded with oatmeal, flour, etc., which was handsomely decorated.

The Oregon City mills were represented by one truck loaded with their flour, and bearing above a representation of the medal awarded them at the Centennial exhibition.

The Salem mills exhibited fifty sacks on a truck neatly decorated with unthreshed sheaves of grain gracefully placed over the frame of the truck. Each truck was becomingly draped in red, white and blue, and drawn by four horses.

Four cars bearing fishermen's boats followed, two representing Cook's cannery and two the Aptos? Packing Company. One boat carried a sail set and all were prettily trimmed.

Next came two cars of saddlery and harness. That of John Clark presented a very extensive and handsome display of saddles of the finest workmanship, elegant saddle blankets, etc. Good taste was displayed in their arrangement of the exhibit, which attracted much attention from our eastern visitors.

Bennett & Harvey made a representation of their harness shop in operation on the next car. Workmen were seen busy over the leather within the canopied frame over the car.

The Willamette Stove works were represented by one car, on which five of their finest cooking stoves were displayed.

J. F. Jones presented his coffee and spice factory on one car, representing his goods in tiers of boxes placed upon the car.

The rear of the brigade was brought up by a truck laden with thirty-six barrels of Tacoma lime, driven by Walter Powell.

FIFTH DIVISION

The Fifth Division formed on Washington street, east of Fourth, with right resting on Fourth. The division consisted of the Grand Army, the band, fire department and the Mexican veterans. The division wheeled into column at the word [illegible] and took up its line of march in [illegible] order. The division was headed by Gen. Conklin, commander. The East Portland band, Parrott leader, uniformed in gray and numbering thirteen pieces, led the column; following which were the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, mustering some forty strong. They wore the insignia of the order, and were marshaled by N. J. Morris.

Three mounted cowboys followed on the mustangs and attracted no little attention.

Next came a detachment of the Mexican veterans, twenty strong, wearing their decorations. They were loudly cheered by the spectators.

The rear of this division was brought up by the Portland fire department, Chief Jordan [illegible] on horseback. The first engine in line, No. [illegible], was strikingly handsome in its red, white and [illegible]; No. 2 followed, no less pretty; Hook and Ladder came next, leaving Nos. 3 and 4 engines [illegible] the division. The firemen all neatly clad in uniform, marched in the rear of their respective engines. The brigade, although a familiar feature, was among the most attractive in the procession.

The Sixth Division formed on Stark street east of Fourth, with right resting on Fourth. The start was made at about 1:30. The division was led by General T. B. Trevett. Next came the [illegible] band of McMinnville, led by A. B. E. Snyder, and numbering fifteen pieces, preceding the car.

The first car represented "Diana in the [illegible]." The part of the goddess with her bow and arrows, was personated by Miss Julia Hickson, who was beautifully attired in a robe of ermine, a crown upon her brow. She was surrounded by all kinds of fur robes and mats, the display of [illegible] & Guttman, and in the front of the car was a stuffed bear. The goddess was accompanied by Frank Kummelin, representing a Nimrod clad in furs, and bearing in his hand a spear.

Following this car came the display of the [illegible] Furniture Manufacturing Company. There were three cars, the first drawn by six horses contained a small engine which ran several pieces of the [illegible] machinery of the manufactory. A man was engaged at the band saw in cutting out of a block [illegible] miniature chairs, which were marked "[illegible] O. F. M. Co.," and were given away to spectators along the route. The second car was drawn by four horses, and contained a fine display of upholstered furniture, and in the last, drawn by three horses driven tandem, were seated a large number of cabinet makers from the company's establishment.

Next came the display of J. Shindler, consisting of three cars tastefully arranged. In the first was a bedroom set made from Oregon woods; the second displayed library and office furniture, and in the last was a large stock of ordinary hardwood chairs and other furniture.

Following Shindler's exhibit came J. M. Hemingbaum's display of upholstery, a very creditable one. The car, though small, was carefully arranged and decorated, and the work shown was first-class.

Next in order came a very creditable display of pictures and frames, mirror and mouldings by the house of S. & G. Gump.

The display of ice came next, and was very good. First came the car of the Portland Ice Works, Sears and Salmon. In the front of the car was a large cake of ice just as it came from the freezing room, and back of it were four blocks, inside of which were frozen bouquets of flowers, trout and salmon. The ice was so clear that the outlines of these objects could very plainly be seen, and they made a very pretty sight.

The car of the Portland Ice Company contained four blocks of natural ice, taken from the lake Cocolalla, Idaho. It was very refreshing to look upon.

Next came a larger engine from the works of Smith Bros. & Watson, carried on two trucks. It was a very fine piece of machinery.

Brown & McCabe, stevedores, display consisted of a large donkey engine handsomely trimmed with a number of brawny longshoremen in attendance.

Next came a large truck, upon which was a section of the iron casing of the new blast furnace at Oswego, made by Smith Bros. & Watson. A number of boiler-makers were at work riveting it together, and the blows of their hammers kept time to the music of the band. It was a very ponderous affair.

John Honeyman & Co.'s display was very creditable indeed. First came a truck bearing a boiler and steamchest just as it comes from the shops, ready for use. The second truck contained a small but neatly and perfectly built engine of several horse-power. It was, of course, made by the firm, and shows work that cannot be surpassed on this coast, if indeed it can by works in the east.

Following this came a very neat car bearing a framework on which was an exhibit of fancy and colored wool mats, made by Chas. Dube. The front of the car was ornamented by a deer's head and spreading horns.

The next car bore a framework on which was hung a great variety of oil clothing, made by the [illegible] Oil Clothing Company, of which Gus. H[illegible] is manager. On the back of the wagon was the legend, "We don't mind Oregon mist."

Next came the wagon of the Portland seed works, drawn by four horses and containing boxes of garden seeds, etc. On the top of the cover were the words, "Labor Omnia Vincit."

Following this came a characteristic display of Oregon wool, by Koshland Bros. The truck bore tied wool both in sacks and also in the fleece.

The Seventh Division, J. Alex. Mackenzie commanding, formed on Stark street, west of Fourth, with right resting on Fourth

The advance of the German division was headed by two trumpeters, one herald and three standard bearers. All were richly dressed and mounted upon elegantly caparisoned steeds. The remainder of the guard consisted of eight mounted knights who rode before the Germania and Columbia emblematical car.

This car was one of the features of the procession. There were represented, seated on a high throne of rock, Germania and Columbia clasping hands; Germania sending her people to this country and Columbia receiving them with open arms. In the front part of the car, lower down, were children dressed in the styles of the different states of Germany. Mrs. H. J. Scherner took the part of Germania and Mrs. Geo. Harrold represented Columbia. The car was under the escort of the German Ritter club.

This car was followed by the floral emblematical car, arranged by Louis G. Pfunder. It was very tastefully arranged, bearing all kinds of plants which is possible to grow in this climate. A most careful description, however, would fail to do justice to this part of the display.

Next came the German Aid Society, preceded by the Aurora band, consisting of fifteen pieces, led by F. Gleey. There were about forty members of the society on parade. A banner was carried bearing on its face the motto of the society, and on the reverse side the name of Villard.

Following these came the Turn Verein, with a turnout of about sixty members. The rear was brought up by the boys who attend the gymnastic classes, a healthy, sturdy-looking company.

Next came the Gambrinus emblematical car. It consisted of a car bearing an immense beer cask, surrounded by lovers of the foaming liquid, who as they passed quaffed frequent draughts. Surmounting the cask sat the jolly Peter Esser in the character of old Gambrinus.

Following the car came about forty members of the Verein Eintracht, who were in turn followed by a large wagon bearing the representation of a brick fire-place and oven and boxes of bread, crackers, etc., from the Oregon and Empire bakeries. The Oregon bakery's new delivery wagon, tastefully decorated, also came in the bakers' department.

Next came two wagons containing manufactures from Nicolai & Co.'s planing mills, and a stick of cedar cut by their mill at Rainier. The first wagon was tastefully arranged with a front and railings of moulding and wood work and the stick of cedar was very clear and beautiful. Next came a car illustrating the manufacture of Dunn's pressed brick, and another containing the display of stucco work by Hill Bros. This last met with a misfortune on account of not being fitted with springs. A fine group of statuary had been arranged for the top, but through the jolting the images were broken and the enterprising men placed at a great disadvantage. However, they fixed it up as well as possible and would not give up taking part in the celebration.

The rear of the division was brought up by the mounted Knights of Pythias, Germania lodge No. 15, led by Paul Eichel and C. F. Pfluger, and presenting a very handsome appearance.

The Eighth, and last, division formed on Oak street, west of Fourth, right resting on Fourth. Col. Dudley Evans commanded. Next came the Vancouver City band, sixteen pieces, followed by Miss Louisa Druck and the Misses Park on horseback, dressed in red, white and blue, representing Faith, Hope and Charity.

The next part of the procession was the turnout by the Bethel Band of Hope and the Bethel Home Lodge, I. O. G. T., led by Chaplain Stubbs, general deputy. The children of the Band of Hope were arranged in two boats borne on cars, each escorted by four sailors, and the Bethel Lodge in session, and ready for the admission of members, had a similar escort. In the midst of these were three ladies.

Following these came the artistic display of hemp in a grand triumphal car by the Molson Cordage Company, surmounted by Miss Mayo seated on a high throne representing the queen. Following this were two cars filled with all kinds of rope made by the same firm, one containing machinery in motion.

Next came the Northwestern band of twenty-eight pieces, followed by a wagon loaded with Wilhoit springs mineral water.

Next came the printing display of George H. Himes. He had a car filled with printers at work. On the sides of the wagon appeared the inscriptions, "Germany gave us printing. Germany gave us Villard. Villard gave us a railroad. The railroad gives us freedom."

Next came the four wagons of the two rival express companies, followed by two large cars containing fine displays of Oregon pottery by the Portland company and the Buena Vista company.

Next was a car equipped by David Cole. In it was a good display of tin articles and a man at work making tin cups, which, after posting with labels, he would throw out to the crowd.

Following this came the trunk display of H. Harris & Co., consisting of a large car of trunks of all sizes, and a delivery wagon, the body of which was a large trunk.

This was followed by J. M. Coulter's display of patent lamp fillers, an invention becoming to this state.

After these came the car of the Northern Pacific whip manufactory, managed by George Beamish, which contained men and machinery in the process of whip making.

The next and most interesting feature, as well as the concluding section of the grand parade, was four emigrant wagons, fair representations of those dilapidated conveyances of "ye olden times," after having made the six months' journey across the plains. Drawn by oxen, driven by coatless men in slouched hats, with children, as many as each vehicle could hold, peeping curiously from beneath the covers, and battered tinware hanging on behind, this caravan was a vivid reminder of the times when transcontinental railroads were not, and the journey, but now completed without fatigue in six days, compassed as many months of toilsome pilgrimage.

The woman who rode in advance of the emigrant train, using her bridle rein as whip and guide for her horse, looked, as she peered from beneath her shadowing sun bonnet, the personification of the pioneer woman who braved the dangers of the wilderness three decades ago, and it needed not the inscription, "This is the way I crossed the plains in 1847," to fix the picture in the minds of hundreds of beholders.

Following these wagons, and indeed forming as it seemed part of the train, were a number of Indians, highly painted, fantastically clad and mounted in true aboriginal style. This following was, like the dilapidated wagons and ox teams, true to history, as is well attested by the stories told around the annual camp fires builded by the Oregon pioneers in memory of the past.

The Pavilion.

The parade over, the objective point became the pavilion. To the beautifying of the interior of this building time, talent, energy and money were needed in profusion; the magnificent result evidenced that these requests must have been lavishly at command. Unfortunately the vocabulary with which to describe the average decoration is but limited, festoons, garlands, wreaths, banners, stars, stripes and one must needs begin and ring the changes. With the pavilion the case is somewhat different. There the art of decoration is used to such unique perfection that the very conformation of the interior of the building is altered and made beautiful, which was not so before. The general design is as follows: An immense artificial ceiling was constructed of white material and raised by pulleys into place. This ceiling by transverse garlands is divided into four great panels. The center of each panel is relieved by a decorated wreath six feet in diameter. Through these pass the gas chandeliers. Each chandelier is quaintly and effectively set off by many-colored flowers and pendant ribbons. The six-foot openings above the lights serve as shafts for the escape of the heated air. From the sides of the artificial ceiling, which occupies about two-thirds the area of the roof space proper, depend, for the entire length of the building, brilliantly effective drapings in red and white. These side panels are broken at the window spaces by panels in light blue. The blue panels stop at the eaves, where they are caught up and continued by artistically arranged draperies of orange. The front of the galleries are decorated most gracefully with crimson draperies caught up at regular intervals by rosettes, the crimson being thrown into effective prominence by a deep blue cloth as ground color. At the western end, and where the gallery projects at the center, is the specially decorated and furnished portion at which Mr. Villard and such of his guests as have ladies with them were seated, Mr. Villard himself forming the central figure. Immediately beneath him at the front of the gallery, which is at this point a perfect picture from the graceful arrangement of the evergreen festooning, are the letters "H. V." in monogram, one letter in gold, the other in silver. Occupying a seat at the extreme western end, the spectacle before the beholder is one which will not soon be forgotten by those who were present last evening. Stretching across the entire width of the hall between the galleries is an immense concert platform especially designed and erected to insure the best acoustic results possible in a building, not all adapted without such provision for concert purposes. The interior of the platform, which is [illegible] with an elliptic shell or sounding board, is tinted in sky blue, with cloud distance effects. The front of the platform is draped in red and blue, above the leader's stand is an antique lyre in gold. Surmounting the arc described by the sounding board is an immense globe, representing the earth. On the top of this is a railway carriage wrought in silver, from which branch on either side extended silver wings, propelling the inevitable railway wheel around the world. The edges of the sounding board are studded with lamps and finished by candelabra at the opposite angles. Immediately behind the platform and rising still above it is a forest of firs, and

Concluded on eighth page.

partly watches with his engineer before leaving for Rockaway. The jury also find James McCown, rear brakeman of the Rockaway train, guilty of culpable negligence in not going back far enough to signal the Long Branch train.

REV. N. B. SMITH, GRAFTON, MASS., says: "I have derived benefit from using Brown's Iron Bitters for a low state of blood."

it has not been accepted.

THE WEST INDIES.

HURRICANE EXPERIENCED.

HAVANA, Sept. 11.—The steamer City of Washington, from New York, reports that Tuesday night it was struck by a hurricane, which continued thirty-six hours. Two persons were injured.

Preparations are making for a grand ovation to General Grant on the 15th inst., the anniversary of his birthday.

CINCINNATI, O.—The Times-Star says: "St. Jacobs Oil, as a remedy for rheumatism and a cure for pain, St. Jacobs Oil takes the lead."

Redding's Russia Salve is the most wonderful healing medium in the world. Try it.

Less Poetic Than Practical.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

Mr. Dorsey is just a little poetic when he says that "Arthur was warmed into life by the pinfeathers of Conkling, the republican eagle." Now, then, what about the brogans of Hayes and Sherman?

LUNDBORG'S RHENISH COLOGNE.

Unambitious Lawyers.

Wheeling Intelligencer.

Of 70,000 lawyers in the country 100 attended the meeting of the American Bar Association at Saratoga. The others seemed content to take their cocktails at the local groceries.

"Mother Swan's Worm Syrup," for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation; tasteless. 25c.

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THE DESERTED CLAIM

Up where the snow shines pure and white
On the peaks that point to the summer sky
[illegible] in the gulch by the evening light
I saw as we travelled slowly by
A claim deserted and left alone
A shaft sunk in the mountain side
A rude [illegible] cabin [illegible] rough hewn
Where some one had labored till hope had died

And later on when our camp was made
And [illegible] white tents pitched [illegible] another [illegible]
While the pine trees weirdly toss and sway
In the [illegible] glow of our camp fire light
When merry voices rang on the air
And smiling faces flashed in and [illegible]
I thought [illegible] that cabin rude and bare
Of its owner who labored in hope and doubt

He had come perhaps from some eastern home
For speedy wealth to this western clime
And homesick and weary and all alone
He has faithfully toiled [illegible]
Cold moans the wind through [illegible]
And the coyote cries through [illegible]
There are unknown footsteps [illegible]
And the voice of the burro in kindly cheer

Still he dreamed as others had [illegible] before—
As others shall do in the days to come—
Of finding wealth in untold store
And joyfully bearing his treasure home
But fortune is chary when all is told—
Her smiles are the hardest on earth to gain
And where one is favored with glittering gold
A thousand others may toil in vain

Thus I sit and muse in the camp fire glow
While the welcome evening meal is spread
And the sound of the river comes soft and low
And the stars shine brilliantly overhead
For my heart is saddened day by day
We pass in sunshine or dripping rain
That frequent road mark upon our way
A deserted desolate mining claim

THE STORY OF A SHOEMAKER.

I was born in the Luxembourg just about fifty years ago Goodness! How I used to work at the bench when I was a lad sewing and hammering hammering and sewing on boots and shoes There was that dear old father of mine, with his big steel rimmed spectacles perched on his nose who set me an example of thrift and honesty Above all he used to say to us for a brother then worked with me "Be a good shoemaker Never scamp anything Do the best you can and do it all the time" We would work from sunrise to far into the night The pay we got was little enough so small that we used to watch the candle that fluttered in the wind and worry over its cost If we worked very very hard and custom was good, we might count on a gain of ten sous each, but sometimes we would all stop pegging away because the poor people in our village had no money to pay for shoes Oh! how difficult it was to buy a sack of coarse flour or a little scrap of meat We lived from hand to mouth Poor old father do what we could to help him, he got into debt and owed at one time as much as thirty francs What a huge sum that seemed to me to be what a whole mountain of embarrassment

I starved myself in order to put a little money aside One day I said to father, "This thing don't work I am going to clear out I can't stand it" "You will leave me my son? Your poor old father is an incumbrance to you?" "No, not at all But I must go away to work for him" "It is well" replied my father "You are a good shoemaker Your stitches are strong and even You shape well Go see the world and God's blessings accompany you"

I went to Paris and led a miserable life there for a time I hardly gained my bread at first The habits of the Parisian shoemaker horrified me for I had been brought up by a pious father I was a good workman however and after a while I found steady employment but I could help poor father but very little Oh! it used to make my heart sore to think of him cramped up in his little dingy room working away for dear life with the meagre reward of a crust of dried bread The habits of economy he had taught me helped me then I scraped together sou by sou, and at last sent him 10f He wrote me that the sum had saved him from being turned out of his poor old chamber

This will never do, I said I must go somewhere else I am a good shoemaker and my experience in Paris has given me the finishing touch I must go somewhere else where the art of Crispin will be appreciated One fine day in 1850 I took a place as landsman on an English bark from Havre to Boston I landed in the United States with but 40 cents in my pocket I sought work at once I saw in a little shoemaker's shop up a narrow street a sign written on paper and stuck on the glass with wafers I could not read it I did not know a single word of English but over the door was a German name I made bold to enter and talked German to the proprietor "Sit down" he said "on that bench and sew me on that sole" "I am a fair shoemaker as you will see" I replied It was a pleasure to take hold of the tools once more, they seemed to know me How I blessed my father then My boss was satisfied and I got a job right off at $1 a day and my food That was a fortune to me then I worked for six months steadily and saved for a second-hand pair of trousers bought by me at a bargain I hoarded every penny I sent the dear old father $50, and back came his blessing He wrote he had never seen so much money at one time in his life. But I was ambitious Just then the California fever was raging Something told me to go to the Pacific coast I took ship and crossed the Isthmus Just before arriving at San Francisco there was a heavy gale, we came near being shipwrecked and I lost my hat I remember that quite well I landed in San Francisco with $4 exactly On board there was a carousing shoemaker who had been sent for from the east by a man who had a shop in San Francisco I heard him say that he had come before his time and that anyhow, if he could do better he was not going to work at cobbling He mentioned the name of the man who was to hire him and I had his consent to apply for the place

I went to the shoe shop at once and asked for the position "It is given to another man who ought to be here soon and I can't make use of you Besides you have no hat" "That makes no difference" I replied "I see shoemakers' wages are $6 a day—it was the flush times of California then—give me $3 and feed me and only let me stay until the man you hired turns up for I am indeed a shoemaker" The boss gave a kind of grudging consent Then I set to work, and slept that night in the shop When the master came to the place in the morning he found everything in elegant order and I had made $5 before breakfast by mending a boot I suited him exactly for I am a good shoemaker I lived with that man for a year and saved all my money I sent the dear old fellow at home $100 If you could only have seen the letter that came back! The blessed old daddy wanted to know if I thought he was a spendthrift? That $100 he was going to make do for the next three years! There was a chance I heard of in Sacramento I went there, my master giving me some of his shop worn stock I did a splendid business In six months I had made for my share $3000 My fortune was before me Poor old daddy was not forgotten I got a cross letter from him this time The poor simple soul wanted to know whether I thought he was going to the dogs Did I want to make him a drunkard a gourmand and put all kinds of temptation in his way? Too much money was the source of all evil I was robbing myself to pamper him—but for all that there was a lot of sweetness in the letter

Well I thought that fortune was now mine But one night a bad fire broke out and I was burned out Fires occurred in Sacramento every night and was the work of thieves I gathered together the few pairs of boots I could put my hands on and placed them with my money all in gold in a trunk and I carried it out of the wooden shanty just as the roof fell in For better security I sat on my trunk and gazed bewildered like at the flames "I have something left" I said "after all to begin the world with" Just then I was struck a heavy blow over the head with a club and I lost all consciousness. When I came to I found myself on the ground and my trunk gone The thieves had done the business for me Ah then I gave myself up, just for a moment to despair "I am ruined—ruined forever Poor old daddy!" I thought But I was not ruined for that crack on the head was the means of my making my fortune

I didn't cry over things much for I am a good shoemaker and that is always a solid capital I had a little money in my pocket and went to San Francisco I knew my old master would take me back and he did so I resumed my old place There was an auctioneer among his customers with the tenderest feet I ever saw and as I am a shoemaker that explains all my good luck This auctioneer had been grumbling ever since I left San Francisco When he saw me he was delighted "At least now," he said, "I am out of my great misery I shall limp no longer" At once I made him a pair of shoes, and he was delighted

One day he said to me "I had an auction yesterday, and I put up, without getting a single bidder a lot of sorts [illegible] French boots They won't sell because there is a glut of boots on the market They were imported a year ago but the shape is out of fashion now It was a square toe then [illegible] Do you buy them? [illegible] Make your own price [illegible] That makes no difference [illegible] may have them on credit pay me when you can" I went to look at the cases of boots They were of the first quality and excellent [illegible] to make Some of them were [illegible] but such boots only dandy horsemen [illegible] wear Remember I am a good shoemaker and know my trade I bought those [illegible] at $1 a pair The battle [illegible] was worth twice that At night I used to work on them I made the square toes into [illegible] I am a [illegible] shoemaker Some of them I [illegible] into boots Oh! I worked night after night on them after hours [illegible] and hung up a few pairs in the window

A Mexican came first "How much" "Ten dollars" He took the boots Then [illegible] passed "How much" "Fifteen dollars" Then a gentleman on a fine horse came [illegible] looked from his horse at the boots and he [illegible] up his horse and asked "How much" "Twenty dollars" He put a double eagle down I must have made $2500 clear on those [illegible] Then I found more of them [illegible] boots and I put in my pocket $6000 in three weeks I worked on for a year and [illegible] money in my trunk steadily for I am a good shoemaker Then I got married in San Francisco to a woman I loved and my married life has been a very happy one It was in spring when I said to my wife "I must leave you my love for a short time only long enough to pay my dear old daddy a visit" I left my business in her charge It was a sort of business and pleasure, for I went to Paris to buy goods

[illegible] old daddy There was the same magpie in the wicker work basket and it saluted me for he recognized me When I was a little boy I stuck a tail of false feathers on him with some cobbler's wax He never forgot me and ruffled his feathers at me as soon as he saw me as if my insult to him had been of recent date There was hardly a change in the room There hung father's old watch as big as a saucer ticking away with a spray of box wood over it for luck Then there was on the shelf the same old earthenware jug The handle I broke one unfortunate day, and a piece of leather was bound round it and it hung on a nail by a thong He had the same awl in his hand—at least it was the same handle for once I came near getting a thrashing, for having whittled it Even an old almanac of a year long gone past was there tacked to the wall with shoe brads He had on the same apron only it was worn thinner

The dear old father was bending over his work pounding slowly at some bit of leather on a last You could count one two three four between the hammerings In my time it was rat-tat-tat like a drum beating with no interval between the strokes I strode in and the old gentleman first looked at my feet that was a way he had At a glance for he was the king of shoemakers he could take in all the differences between your foot and the feet of the rest of the world He looked and looked again He must have recognized a family foot, for I saw his hand tremble, then he pushed up his great steel rimmed spectacles and the tears ran down his cheeks as he rose and tottered and then fell into my arms How we kissed one another "My son my son, you never would have succeeded had you not been a good shoemaker; you never scamped anything you did the best you could all the time" was what he said when I told him of my good luck "Like my dear old daddy did before me" I added Then I looked over his work bench and said "No more work for you old pappy, for I am rich I have a wife I have a baby—a boy baby named after you—and you are to take the cars—first class—to-morrow or the day afterward and come posthaste out of the old country to California so that grandchild shall sit on your knee and you shall teach him to be honest and pious and to love you" "And may I not make him a good shoemaker!" he asked "But you go too fast Let me think over it You ask me to leave this old Luxembourg where I was born I should never see again the grave where your mother my good wife has slept for these last thirty odd years I don't know I am very old I would be in the way I love my old trade Do they wear shoes in California May I cobble there? I assure you though the [illegible] bother me just a little at times and my hammer moves just a trifle slower still I can turn out a very decent job I wonder if I can outbeat you now Come let us try"

To please the old man I took up a bit of work and commenced on it "It is well done I see you have not forgotten my lessons Perhaps the one stitch there is not quite—quite as even as it should be My remarks don't worry you? Still" and he held in his shaky hands the old boot near his eye "it will pass muster"

At last the blessed old man consented to go with me Next day we had a feast in the village All the old cronies were invited the cooper the watchmaker the butcher the [illegible] and the tax collector The Curé gave the party his blessing. Oh what a good time we had! The old man was radiant I was introduced to everybody as M—— the American shoemaker who had earned his trade in the Luxembourg We kept it up all that afternoon and late into the evening It was a feast such as that sleepy old town will remember for many a day Just occasionally I noticed that the old man weakened when some ancient chum took him by the hand to bid him good by Then I would say "Dear daddy its your grandchild that claims you How the deuce do you expect that he will ever be a good shoemaker without your teaching him?" That was at all a powerful argument The blessed old man made the trip with me across the ocean without much fatigue How glad my wife was to see her husband and father and as to the baby he went at once into his grandpapa's arms

Of course father was too old to work but still he insisted on having his bench As he grew feebler the stitches became more uneven and we were often alarmed about the awl which might have pricked him He lived though happily with us for some years He grew more unsteady day by day and wandered a little, but still he would spend an hour or two every day at his bench He made a goat harness for the little boy and quite a number of pretty things in leather

One day I heard him in his room tapping tapping away at his lapstone with more than ordinary vigor Then I listened to him He said "A good job a very good job Capital, though I ought not to praise myself There never was but one man who could equal me and that is my dear dear son and his son my grandson shall also be a first-class shoemaker if the good God whose name be blessed only let me live a little a very little longer" and then I heard the rattle of a hammer as if it had dropped upon the floor and I went into his room, and the dear old man had passed quietly away with a prayer on his lips There are no shoemakers to-day like [illegible] in the old time

A Great Head.

In the elegant drawing room of a Cincinnati pork merchant's mansion a large company was assembled All the luxury that wealth could command contributed to the gratification of the guests Upon a blue satin divan the merchant's daughter gorgeous in silks and pearls and diamonds was conversing with a friend Presently her father approached and said "Pauline I want to say a word to you" The girl arose and accompanied her parent to the seclusion of a bay window "Pauline" began the old man "there's a couple of Cleveland dudes in the drawing room having a hot talk about Copernicus I was afraid they were going to ask me to decide the dispute so I made some excuse to get out and come to you Now tell me who was Copernicus anyhow?" "Oh, father" exclaimed Pauline, "how could you be so ignorant? Why any school boy knows who Copernicus was He sailed from Palos Spain on the 3d of August 1492 and discovered America the following October" The venerable purveyor of swine gazed exultingly at his daughter a moment and then said with a suggestion of sadness in his tones "Pauline my child if I had your brains I might have been a United States senator from Ohio"

A Frontier Fable

Yellowstone Diary

"Chester" said Philip as they sat on the bank "how many military widows do you suppose there are in New York?"

"Why Phil! I really don't know What could have put it into your head to ask such a question as that Philip?"

"Well Chester it's no matter what put it into my head but $50 000 is not near so much as a million and the great [illegible] of a free people ought to know that as well as the lieutenant general"

"Philip" sighed the president "you should have put it that way before Ah my dear Phil if you were not in the army I would certainly have you in the cabinet—" But here an enormous trout nearly yanked away the president's fishing tackle and in the struggle with the finny monster the sentence was left unfinished

OTTAWA, ILL.—Dr T A Smure says "Brown's Iron Bitters give entire satisfaction"

THREE HISTORIC HOMES

The Country Mansions of Hamilton Burr and Audubon

Along the old Harlem lane let the traveler speed on his way past Manhattanville and the convent grounds leaving [illegible] to the westward [illegible] try seat where Joseph [illegible] the [illegible] of war in 18[illegible] called St Nicholas [illegible] that rise on the [illegible] near the [illegible] left there

Yonder in the old [illegible] is the country seat of Hamilton built [illegible] in the grove [illegible] represent the thirteen States of the Union [illegible] saplings no longer they [illegible] their stately crowns high [illegible] of the homestead All have not grown alike Some are straight and shapely others twisted in [illegible] crooked shapes but all live A new fence has been erected about them and some effort to preserve the property from decay is observable but its age shows and there is that in every solitude of the spot and the sound of the near blasts that presages the coming doom

Not so with the house of Aaron Burr who slew its owner Less than three quarters of a mile to the northward it stands between the Avenue and the Edgecomb road tall and handsome, among well kept lawns with massive pillars supporting the balcony whence seven counties can be seen and whence Aaron Burr's eyes in his infirm old age might sweep across the silver Hudson to the spot where he shot to death his own ambition and honor with the bright hope of his country In all the land there is no grander view than from this spot and no building that possesses greater historical interest Variously known as the Roger Morris house, and the Jumel or Burr mansion from its successive owners this is the Morris house from which General Washington's dispatches to Congress and private messages during his campaign on Manhattan island in September 1776 were written Of the loves of Washington with Mary Philipse and his dashing young comrade at arms stole a march upon him and won the girl who not an [illegible] This is the house that Mary Philipse brought her husband with 500 acres of land where they lived happily for twenty years before the army of the once [illegible] drove them into exile enemies of the national cause And a painting of beautiful Mary Philipse is yet preserved in the house an arch and smiling maiden in quaint costume of her day

Here in this spacious room the very paper of which is of a forgotten day yet [illegible] and clean Washington held his councils of war Here it was he dictated a dispatch to Colonel Burr when the door opened to admit a band of Indian chiefs who had come to do homage after their own fashion to the great warrior of his people Their sudden appearance frightened the young colonel but no movement of surprise escaped his general who preserved his composure throughout the singular call The room above was his sleeping room and from the platform on the roof he witnessed in a towering rage that is said to have wrung from him a wrathful oath the rout and flight of his militia troops when the British made landing on the island at Kip's bay A few days later his bosom swelled with pride as he watched from this same point their manful stand in the battle of [illegible] heights that first revived the sinking courage of his troops Over those hills yonder they chased the Britishers to the Bloomingdale heights where Colonel Knowlton fell In Ninth avenue just below One Hundred and forty third street opposite the Hamilton house they buried him The hills are fairly sown with the relics of battle Cannon balls are turned up by the spade in every lot with [illegible] and military accoutrements of all kinds

The Jumel house has other curious relics besides these Stephen Jumel was a friend of Napoleon the Great in his adversity having the refuge offered him here was refused The trunk in which the great emperor carried his war maps to Russia and the simple bedstead he slept in at St Cloud stand in the parlor The trunk looks like a section of a cannon The [illegible] cypresses in the garden were sent by the sultan of Egypt to Napoleon as a present, and were found by Jumel on a Paris dock after [illegible] uncared for and unclaimed The great glass chandelier in Washington's room hung in General Moreau's house when he lived in Broad street in exile and was bought by Mme Jumel when he returned to Europe to join the allies against Napoleon and to find his death in the battle of Leipzig

How John Jacob Astor bought the old house and an estate embracing a good share of two counties for $110 000 after their confiscation by the state for the disloyalty of the owners and how he sued the state and cleared $500 000 by the transaction in satisfaction of his claim are matters of comparatively recent history

Crossing over to the Boulevard past a row of houses John Kelly's building on St Nicholas avenue Audubon Park is reached opposite Trinity Cemetery Through its handsome [illegible] a glimpse is caught of the naturalist's home where he lived and wrote his great book on the birds of America The farm—now the park—passed from the hands of the widow in her lifetime Audubon's daughters live on the Boulevard beyond Trinity The cemetery lies between them and their past Their lives are devoted to teaching Here and there the military roads can be discerned yet that led to the upper forts whither our buggy going is taking us now at a spanking pace The road skirts on the left a lofty forest-clad ridge that dips abruptly into the Hudson On its summit where the shore juts into the river in a sharp point are 200 feet above it the remnants of earthworks that once were Fort Washington Near the Juvenile Asylum a lane turns westward and crossing a deep railroad cut leads to the point

Through brambles and brush along a cowpath that skirts the cliff where a goat could find no foothold the old fort is reached in a dense clump of woods where few feet stray Our steps frighten away a wood duck and its mate that are feeding on the deserted ramparts Half obliterated by the wear of a century and hidden among the trees, they are yet quite visibly marked out The silence and solitude befit the scene Here it was that Colonel Magaw surrendered with 2800 men to the English The world [illegible] the fort could hold out any but traitors [illegible] commanded it

Some quaint scraps of local historical information are picked up here and there At Fort George whither we next turn our steps two freckled children who are at play in the breastworks volunteer the statement that it was here George Washington was shot and stoutly [illegible] to that belief "Papa said so" Papa turns out to be a slow going farm laborer who knows that Washington was a man who fought the British in which fact he seems to find some personal satisfaction Fort George lies on a commanding hill on the other side of the island overlooking the Harlem river Tenth avenue leads out up to it As a strategic position it must have been of great value The walls are quite well defined yet With the surrounding fields they serve as a pasture for cattle The sun is sinking in the west as the entrenchments are gained and through the Spuyten Duyvil gap the Hudson is seen as a broad sheet of burnished gold The eye wanders over forest and fields and the gardens of farm land yet within the city To the east a smiling landscape to the west the frowning Palisades below the placid Harlem river Country houses and villas cluster along the Westchester shore Yonder is Fordham, and the home of Edgar Allen Poe, there Inwood the Tubbyhook of old that would have remained a hook but for the pride of the wealthy residents, who objected to being called Tubbyhookers, behind us, eleven miles to the south the busy life bustles about Printing House square until four miles up the river the city stretches yet its corporate territory with homes for a million when Forts Washington and George shall be but forgotten sites long since laid out in busy streets and avenues —*N Y World*

Thomas Hughes arrived from England Thursday and he said "The object of my visit to this country is to visit my mother who lives at Rugby colony in Tennessee with my brother"

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Beware of Imitations.
Imitations and counterfeits have again appeared Be sure that the word "HORSFORD'S" is on the wrapper None are genuine without it.

THE COWBOY'S DUEL.

How Mr. Davis of Philadelphia Proved that he is not a "Northern Coward"

New York Sun

CAMP [illegible] N M [illegible] G [illegible] Davis [illegible] came here some months ago [illegible] Shultz [illegible] [illegible] neighbor [illegible] of combat [illegible] A Mexican cowboy [illegible] cowboys [illegible] a dog [illegible]

For [illegible] nothing was known of the [illegible] of the encounter Yesterday [illegible] Davis [illegible] after him to find the body of [illegible] Garcia

The story Mr Davis tells is as follows "The [illegible] the bottom of the [illegible] each was [illegible] the other's knife After [illegible] I decided that unless [illegible] the chances were decidedly in favor of the party assailed I accordingly allowed the Mexican to strike the first blow He plunged his knife into my side As soon as I could [illegible] arm thus stretched forward I cut the muscles of his right arm near his shoulder Immediately his knife dropped While he was stooping to pick up his knife I sent my blade into his side from the back Before I could strike again he had picked up his knife and cut the cords of my [illegible] so as to render them both useless

Here we both stood for a few seconds After I discovered that his heart had been reached His body soon fell in the death struggle to the ground The bank was so short that he brought me down with him In a few minutes he was dead I was so weak from loss of blood that I lay down by his side I lay there for five days and nights until hunger drove me to make a last effort I climbed the steep incline of the walls of the canyon and reached the camp carrying Garcia on my back

CANDIED TO VEXATION.

American Eloquence as Applied to the Sale of Sweets

New York Tribune

"Now here's your chance of a lifetime" was the [illegible] remark of a bright faced young fellow on the ferryboat which plies between 125th street and Fort Lee New York Then he deluged the passengers with his voluble eloquence A small [illegible] box was strapped to his shoulder and as he talked and walked about he distributed samples of his stock in trade gratis, using a pair of sugar tongs for the purpose "Here you [illegible] the best thing the most perfect thing [illegible]—in the world Crowned heads, diplomats opera singers and hotel men all use them Gen Arthur once told me that he would never have been elected president were it not for his precious [illegible] Alexander III [illegible] me that if I had [illegible] there his dear parent would not have been blown sky high by the nihilists Patti came to me the day before she sailed and said, with tears in her eyes that I was responsible for that heavenly voice which brings her in the neat little sum of $5000 a night No [illegible] family on Fifth avenue could exist for a day without them These are the most delicious confections extant made of sugar white as the driven snow and the virgin extract of the genuine and only real [illegible] lemon an acidulous fruit known to our German fellow citizens by the euphonious name of citrone Remember I do not wish you to purchase unless you want to—for each and every package I give away for the paltry sum of a nickel is a dead loss to me Allow me to add in strictest confidence that each of these neat and artistic packages contains in addition to the throat preserving breath sweetening voice improving drops a valuable prize If I were to tell you what these prizes really are I should not have a package left for the next boat load of happy tourists from the metropolis to the historic scenes which you are about to visit on the [illegible] shores of Jersey To men for gold watches diamond pins seal rings charms keyrings and summer cottages at Newport would be no inducement to you I am well aware Don't buy them unless you really feel you must and don't buy them until you try them Yes, young man" turning to a semi dude who was offending the air with a cabbage leaf excuse for a cigar "these drops will even remove the taste of that cigar from your mouth"

INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Land of the Red Man—Its Present Condition

Stockton Independent

The following is an extract from a letter received by Under Sheriff Long of this city from a relative in the Indian territory, regarding that country "In reference to the area of this country I cannot answer accurately not having a map by me but I think it is some larger than the state of Kansas The form of government is different in different portions of the territory East of us are the five tribes, what is known as The Nations They have a form of government of their own, elect their own councilmen etc but are not represented in congress as white people are Agent Tufts of Iowa has charge here Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency is the name of this charge and is composed of the southern Cheyennes and Arapahoes Thirteen years ago these tribes were very wild especially the Cheyennes, but they now see the need of a change in their mode of living, and are anxious to become civilized The Indian question like the Mormon is a disgrace to our great government—sometimes treated as citizens again as only wards being treated with as a foreign power and then all promises broken and treaties annulled or disregarded At present we have one of the best of men as Indian agent and he has made a wonderful change in the condition of these two tribes but yet he is so short of means that he cannot employ Indian workers, though many strong men are begging for employment Young men and young women are sent off to the states and kept in school two or three years at government expense then sent back here with only a smattering of learning or a little knowledge of trade The agent has no money to pay them for their labor They do not know enough of our ways to take hold and work at anything, and everything and if they did there is no opening for them here They have no money to buy stock and consequently they soon drift back to their old mode of life it being the best they can do Mr Williams has three apprentices in his shop and the carpenter has one They are good industrious boys and are learning rapidly but now the agent is informed that there is no more money to pay them and unless [illegible] philanthropists come to the rescue they must go back to idleness I have sent you papers from time to time giving an account of the leasing of land here If that is successfully managed it will some day make the Indians a wealthy and independent people Stock raising is their only salvation as this country is not adapted to agriculture"

Knights and Ladies.

Boston Traveller

We see it stated that seventy ladies of Pennsylvania have gone with a body of Knights Templar to California In the old days when Knights Templar were not exactly young—only new—ladies and such Knights didn't travel together Such travelling would have caused scandal According to the old regulations a Templar could not receive any service or attendance from a woman without the permission of his superiors and on no account was he to kiss a woman—not even his mother or his sister It was the same with regard to the members of the order of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem But we know that a good deal of kissing was done on the sly by these knights of the days and the historical inquirer is aware that a Knight Templar could go well nigh stark mad after a beautiful Jewess though he was specially forbidden even the [illegible] Rebecca of York Read "Ivanhoe," which is a good history of the kind Ladies who now travel with Knights Templar are their wives or other relatives and so all traveling is all right

Over one hundred people of Clackamas Co Oregon were cured by the great pain conqueror, St Jacobs Oil of all sorts of painful ailments, says the Portland Oregon *Telegram*

AMERICAN VOLCANOES.

Notes on Those of Northern California, Oregon and Washington Territory

During the autumn of 1870 the geologist attached to the geological exploration of the fortieth parallel made a preliminary reconnaissance of several of the extinct volcanoes of northern California, Oregon and Washington territory, for the purpose of planning detailed investigations of the principal volcanoes of the [illegible] and Cascade ranges. [illegible] the study of the volcanoes however was never undertaken and although the geological [illegible] material the results [illegible] have [illegible] journal [illegible] March 1871 [illegible] the United States Pacific Coast [illegible] by Mr S F Emmons [illegible] American Geographical Society [illegible] 1877

[illegible] the volcanoes [illegible] Mount Shasta in California [illegible] Mount Hood in Oregon [illegible] Sisters Mount Jefferson and Mount St Helens Adams Rainier and Baker in Washington territory [illegible] volcanoes the geologists [illegible] their [illegible] Mr Clarence King [illegible] Mr S F Emmons [illegible] California [illegible] Mount Rainier [illegible] while Mount Hood was visited by one of the [illegible] The collections which they made at that time were deposited [illegible] of the survey

Lassen's peak is situated in California at the [illegible] of the fortieth parallel of latitude where the southern extremity of the bold crest of the Sierra Nevada range breaks down and is replaced by lower and less regular ridges From Lassen's Peak northward a irregular chain of volcanoes extends northward at intervals for nearly 500 miles The principal volcanoes are generally [illegible] the Sierra and Cascade ranges breaking out either along the [illegible] whether of volcanic extrusions along those lines and flows of lava of greater or less extent unite the main peaks forming a nearly continuous belt of igneous rocks

Mount Rainier is the grandest of all the volcanoes of the northwest and forms the most prominent topographical object in Washington rising proudly above all the peaks, and towering far above the crest of the Cascade range which lies about twenty miles to the eastward The surface features of the western portion of the territory have been greatly modified by the great [illegible] of the volcano, and no less than four important streams of the territory rise at one the glaciers of the mountain—the Nisqually, Puyallup and White rivers which flow [illegible] and the Cowlitz which [illegible] in a southwesterly direction, pouring into the Columbia Snow and ice cover the top of the volcano reaching downward for 5000 or 6000 feet while the [illegible] dark dense forest vegetation [illegible] grandeur [illegible] summit of Mount Rainier [illegible] the highest situated [illegible] to the eastward of the other two and separated from them [illegible] feet of the same altitude The main peak presents a perfect cone with a crater about a quarter of a mile in diameter The altitude of the peak as determined by the United States coast survey is 14 444 feet

Mount Hood is situated directly on the crest of the Cascade range about twenty five miles south of the Columbia river It has an altitude of 11,225 feet, above the sea level rising about 6000 feet above the main range but its long lava flows extending in every direction from the base of the volcano have buried beneath their mass [illegible] all remnants of pre-existing rocks Mount Adams and Mount St Helens on the north side of the Columbia river form with Mount Hood a triangle, the area of which has been the center of great volcanic activity The summit of Mount Hood is a sharp peak a part of a rim of an ancient crater opening to the south The crater is about one half mile wide, from [illegible] wall or three [illegible] about [illegible] feet above [illegible] lies within [illegible]

None of the volcanoes along this belt occupy so comparatively isolated a position as Mount Shasta which stands upon an open plain with the [illegible] bordering hills and ridges many thousand feet The great range of the Sierra has [illegible] is followed by low obscure ridges confused broken up by volcanic outbursts The altitude of Mount Shasta is given at 14 440 feet above sea and as the neighboring ridges rarely attain altitudes of over 5 000 feet the volcano presents an imposing aspect surpassed by few mountains in the world As seen from the west the volcano presents a double cone with the smaller built up on the flanks of the main one and about 2 500 feet [illegible] The main cone presents very regular outlines remarkably steep slopes of uniform angle At the broad base of Mount Shasta numerous lesser cones have broken out offering a variety of volcanic phenomena One of these which has been named Little Shasta rises more than 3000 feet above the neighboring [illegible] Seventy miles to the east of Mount Shasta near the boundary between Nevada and California occurs Lassen's peak lying as already mentioned along the direction line of the Sierra where the [illegible] of the main range has been abruptly cut down This region has been the seat of great volcanic activity extending through a long period of time, the present mountain forming but a remnant of former extrusions and as far as geological time is concerned is probably unsurpassed by any other mountain Lassen's peak however is by no means as conspicuous an object as many of the cones being surrounded by other cones of considerable elevation all of them rising out of a volcanic table The altitude of Lassen's peak is given at about 10 500 feet It is a broad [illegible] shaped mountain with four prominent summits and abundant evidences on the slope of comparatively recent extrusions of lava

As the rocks brought back may be considered as representing the principal types of the lavas from the different flows a large number of them [illegible] recently been [illegible] prepared for the purpose of comparative study with the volcanic rocks of the Great Basin and their microscopical examination has been followed up by chemical investigation While a cursory examination of these rocks shows certain special characteristics in color habit and form of crystals which in many cases easily identify the specimens with one or the other of the volcanoes a comparative study of their mineralogical structural and chemical features [illegible] the present identity in the nature of the [illegible] erected material from the four volcanoes [illegible] lithological characters they possess so many features in common that a general description might be given which would be applicable to them all—*Arnold Hague and J P Iddings in American Journal of Science for September*

THE OLDEST SOLDIER.

Interesting Career of a Twenty-Year Veteran

A letter from Lockport N Y, to the New York *Tribune* says The honor of having attached to it the oldest soldier of the United States army is without a shadow of doubt to be accorded to Fort Niagara, at the mouth of the Niagara river The individual to whom this distinction is accorded is Ordnance Sergeant Louis Leff [illegible] a man 90 years of age, who is still in service though by special act of Congress he was retired on full pay several years ago the only occurrence of the kind on record [illegible] He is a hale and hearty old gentleman full of pleasant anecdotes and kind words for all and highly esteemed by the citizens of Youngstown and vicinity and his history is so full of exciting incidents that it is worthy of description He is a Waterloo veteran and entered the army of [illegible] in 1813, serving with the allied forces against the great Napoleon through many severe battles He has now in his possession a number of medals granted him for special bravery during that war In 1832 having come to America he enlisted in the United States army and has served in it ever since, having been fifty-one years in the government employ In 1840 he was made ordnance sergeant

Much of the time he has been stationed at Fort Niagara and for ten years was the only United States official at that post During [illegible] the war of the rebellion [illegible] he saved the fort from pillage and destruction by the large number of southerners who had fled to [illegible] and taken up their residence at [illegible] Ontario just across the river from the fort These rebel sympathizers had laid their plans to cross the river in boats on a certain night and seize the fort and after [illegible] to burn it Being informed in time of their plan by a friend, and calling upon the patriotic villagers to aid him he armed them, shotted all the guns of the fort and waited their coming [illegible] grape and canister But they did not come, and it afterwards leaked out that they were informed of their danger just as they were preparing to embark On his return [illegible] Sergeant Leff [illegible] of St John's Episcopal church just opposite his picturesque cottage at Youngstown

Men and Horses of Former Times

London Field

Mr Gladstone is credited with having said recently that every symptom indicative of [illegible] which has seen its best days and is now slowly settling may be discerned on every side of us at this moment That here is far less vigor and endurance in ordinary men and ordinary horses than existed at the commencement of the century is so apparent that none but the very young and very thoughtless can be blind to the fact We find in the Life of Lord Chancellor Campbell that in 1800 when he was 21 years old he wanted to go from Stafford where he was at circuit to [illegible] with the least possible delay "My plan" he writes to his father "was to go in chaise to Wolverhampton and then to take the stage coach but there was no chaise to be had at Stafford and I was forced to set off on foot The distance is sixteen miles which I performed in less than four hours At Wolverhampton I found the [illegible] ready to start and passing through Birmingham Stratford on Avon and Oxford I reached the Temple next day at 2 P M" How many young barristers of to-day would be fit for a hard afternoon's work after going through such an ordeal? A still living veteran upon the stage Mr Chippendale remembers the time when as a young actor he occasionally had to walk forty miles in a day from town to town and play at night for the noble stipend of twenty five shillings a week Sixty or seventy years ago such famous hunting Squires as [illegible] the late Lord Lichfield endured fatigue and hardship getting to the covert side [illegible] which a [illegible] would now think of [illegible] Lord Lichfield when master of the Warwickshire hounds would take his seat on a Sunday by the coachman's side at 8 P M upon the box of the Birmingham "Greyhound" coach traveling all night would arrive at Coventry about 6 A M on Monday Having washed put on his hunting clothes and breakfasted he would ride perhaps twenty miles to meet his hounds hunt all day and upon his return on occasion return from Coventry to London upon Tuesday night by the up coach When Squire Osbaldeston was master of the Quorn and Oakley hounds at the same time his days were often passed in hunting all day and at night in galloping from one pack to the other The horses ridden and driven by these [illegible] famed sportsmen were like their riders and drivers more enduring than the animals now sold at Tattersall's

Hamerle [illegible] has been elected to the German Reichstag

BEECHER'S CHINESE LOGIC

San Francisco Chronicle 7th Inst

Henry Ward Beecher who has not the reputation of being a profound student of any subject assumes to instruct the people of California on the Chinese question We see no good reason why he should understand it better than ourselves It is a [illegible] to understand it can only be mastered by long and many sided study [illegible] years of experience as well as severe study If the [illegible] gentleman had seen fit to instruct us on [illegible] of the [illegible] let us say the science of celestial [illegible] be familiar [illegible] which Californians are [illegible] little—and that we [illegible] effect as if he were one of the [illegible] the meanest of his disciples But when it [illegible] to a purely California question requiring experimental knowledge and a great deal of that natural [illegible] will find us less tractable

Mr Beecher has given his views on our pet grievance [illegible] otherwise than through the medium of the [illegible] and we find them crude illogical and in point of fact innocently false and [illegible] He claims to have read something on this topic and to have learned more from missionaries The missionaries to whom he alludes are probably Protestants There is no reason to believe he has read the works of Catholics who have at different times penetrated the interior of the Chinese empire who understand the people thoroughly and who have agreed in saying that they are not susceptible to religious influences Five or six centuries after Christ missionaries were sent from Constantinople and Armenia to convert the Chinese These made many converts the number of whom is sometimes estimated at several millions but few traces of them were to be found except in the cities of Tartary when Marco Polo visited China in the thirteenth century About this time other efforts were made by the pope which proved equally futile The Chinese relapsed into paganism the moment the religious pressure was withdrawn Numerous French monks and priests were sent out in [illegible] whose bones whitened every province Still all effort was not intermitted and in 1840 Abbe Huc the Lazarist who spent about twelve years in the country estimated the number of Christians in the Chinese empire at 800 000 He understood all the languages of China and Chinese Tartary No one could understand the people better The Catholics offered a religious ceremonial more in accordance with Chinese ideas than any form of Protestant faith yet M Huc made up his mind the cause was hopeless and wrote as follows "A melancholy trait in the character of these people is that Christian truth does but glide over its surface" And again he says "China has disappointed over and over the hopes of the church" No testimony could be more to the point than this and volumes of experience similar to it might be narrated of the missions in San Francisco Our local missionaries sometimes think they are accomplishing something but those who see their converts in the relations of every day life know better And where, let us ask can now be found in China the 800 000 converts claimed by Huc little more than thirty years ago?

Our reverend critic blames our policy of exclusion and says that even China abandoned it long ago A date would have been convenient here but that would have been too much for Mr Beecher's inexact mental habits China has not given up her exclusive habits The trade with foreigners is only with a limited number of ports and no man or small party of men can stray far outside the large cities and return alive

A remark relating to food and wages shows how little sympathy he has with the workingman He ridicules the idea of their supplanting American mechanics and says that the superior intelligence of the white man should enable him to adopt means of comfortable living that would make Chinese competition impossible The rendering of food cheap has never been a favorite field of the inventor Nothing can accomplish that but an abundance of the necessaries of life which we have But how are our mechanics to compete with a class of men whose ancestors have lived for thousands of years almost on rice alone and who can subsist and do a man's labor on five cents a day? The proposition is absurd, and refutes itself

With that grandeur of view and that scorn of petty limitations characteristic of the great preacher, he says that a few hundred years more or less should not be regarded in dealing with a mission of this character Of course it will be all the same with Mr Beecher and all the rest of us a hundred years hence but most nations are so constituted that they consult the good of this and the next generation and think they are in that way doing humanity the greatest service It is a relief however to discover that after all this whole business is a matter of theory requiring no knowledge whatever of the subject and this fallacy of Chinese restriction is blended in his mind with fallacies regarding restrictions in trade all of which he deems foolish and illusory But it is useless to argue with one whose imagination takes the place of reason Mr Beecher has his value in the world of theology and letters, but economic subjects are foreign to his nature and he would do better to let them alone

Men who Wear Corsets.

New York Journal

"Yes" said an up-town dealer in suspensory bandages elastic stockings and things of that sort "we have a variety of male customers who order and wear appliances to keep their shape People often call them corsets, but of course they do not in any way resemble the female corset. The fashion comes from abroad and we have several foreign customers in this line ancient dandies who cannot bear the thought of getting fat. One of these customers is the editor of a French newspaper here He wears the elastic bodice and over it he has his clothes made to fit the shape very tightly His waist is wasp like and he takes great pride in it We often make these things for actors who play spooney parts and who are getting middle-aged There is one actor very well known in New York who always makes up both for the street and stage He not only wears a species of corset but he pads his thighs and calves or his legs are too thin and his body is too fat Mr Wallack used to have the reputation of wearing corsets but it is not true I know it because we have done some business for him in many other ways Mr Wallack's shape is entirely his own. There is no artifice about it

"But mind you" went on the dealer "the prejudice against men wearing these things is very silly Of course where it is from a sentiment of vanity alone the thing is somewhat ridiculous but these elastic shirts and supporters if worn by men inclined to obesity would not only give them great comfort but in many cases would prolong their lives Nor can you very well ridicule an actor who tries to make the best appearance he can on the stage His livelihood often depends on his looking slight and youthful I remember some years ago Fechter coming to me and consulting whether he had not better wear some sort of elastic appliances that would stay his increasing grossness He decided to do so and said he would come back to give an order but I did not see him again His death was accelerated by his stoutness"

The Wild Young Woman.

The Rev Dr A Stewart Walsh, of New York city, in a sermon on "Wild Young Women," said "There are thousands of lost women in New York, and some of them are just turning their teens In nine cases out of ten these are got adrift by being a 'little wild' A young woman being a creature of impulse and love not quick to reason as to consequences needs the ready made thought, the culture and the will girding power of a religious guide Woman has a sublime destiny under the covenant of God to Eve but forsaking her guide and covenant she is soon adrift on an unknown sea. Men have easy access to company socially above them women seem to be pushed the other way Women who think little talk much and such have great temptations to untruthfulness The latter is the besetting sin of the wild young woman Every creature has a defensive and offensive weapon The woman who forsakes her guide and the armor of her pure character will need a weapon Weakness must use cunning and the wild young woman will fall to deceiving When a woman has lost heart purity and truth she is as meaningless as a bird of fine plumage merely stuffed

Some wild young woman is 'wild and stubborn' abideth not in her house and lieth in wait at every corner Solomon said so She carries her head on a pivot makes her powers to win cheap and makes marriage the aim of her life She delights in the incense of adulation, and prizes her conquests for the sake of conquest Such a woman plays with the odds against her She stakes all she has and more of such women have been caught themselves than otherwise A woman's mutilated body was found in a trunk not long ago Who was it? None could tell but at once there were upward of 700 lost women sought for by those inquiring about that trunk This needs no comment Any woman can secure the attention of men but no true woman can afford the doubtful reputation of having a miscellaneous following of the other sex God pity the man who falls into such a net in seeking a wife"

CHEAP SUBURBAN LOTS
FOR SALE.
BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED LOTS IN
CITY VIEW PARK ADDITION
TO EAST PORTLAND.
Lying between the P R R Railway and the Willamette river The ties for the Park Railway are now being hauled and distributed along the line the iron has been ordered from San Francisco
CARS WILL BE RUNNING BY DEC.
A large number of lots have already been sold and Prices will soon be advanced
Apply to—
H BURBANKS
JOE BUCHTEL
Corner First and L Streets East Portland
W H CREIGHTON
At Simon Church & Co's. sl

WHAT IS IT?
CANDLE FISH, or OOLACHAN is a species of fish similar to smelt. It has a rich, delicious flavor, and all who try it pronounce it superior to the sardine. It is smoked and sugar-cured and packed in hermetically sealed cans. Although a novelty, it has met with large sales. All who have not tasted Candle Fish should do so at once
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

HOMES, HOMES, HOMES!
For Sale, Lots Blocks and small tracts, by the Southern Portland Association in their Addition on the Macadam road. Terms easy—payable installments to suit purchasers. IRA E. STURGES, Secretary Southern Portland Association, Room 1 No. 48 First street. 1m

VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS
[illegible] instant it is applied [illegible] Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica Coughs Colds Weak Back, Stomach and Bowels Shooting Pains Numbness Hysteria Female Pains Palpitation Dyspepsia Liver Complaint Bilious Fever Malaria and Epidemics Use Collins' Plasters (an Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster) and laugh at pain 25 cents everywhere.

[illegible] Importers and Dealers in
Cumberland, Lehigh, Cannel & Domestic
COAL, CHARCOAL
AND FOUNDRY COKE.
Office—Fourth and E Sts.
Yard—E St., bet. Fourth and Fifth.
Portland Or
Telephone No. 71.

Portland Agents
SIMON CHURCH & CO.,
N. E. cor. Front and Ash Sts.
MANHOOD RESTORED.
A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

[illegible] Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering [illegible]
[illegible]ia!
Erysipelas!
Salt rheum blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases frail
Nature is heir to
Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which
Can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

[illegible] & [illegible],
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS
Feed, Provisions, Shingles Grain
Sacks, etc., etc.
Front and Alder street Portland.

C. B. FETY. SEAL ENGRAVER
88 Oak street, bet. First and Second.

The Daily Oregonian.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12, 1883.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Eastern Oregon.

Track laying on the Oregon Short Line reached ... last Thursday.

... Harris, second daughter of Judge Walden of ..., died very suddenly last Sunday night of an attack of paralysis.

Southern Oregon.

Ashland is soon to have a brass band.

Jacksonville soon will have a fire engine.

Jacksonville wants a "good reliable painter."

... county has $[illegible] worth of taxable property.

It is almost impossible to find a house for rent in ...

... Wagner creek, Jackson county, ... a number of horses from some unknown ...

... form of diphtheria still rages in Jo..., affecting grown persons as well as ..., though not so fatally.

... plenty of vacant government lands on ... Jackson county, which will make ... if properly handled.

..., living near Jacksonville, had about ... in the stack destroyed by fire ... Part of a thresher was also consumed ...

... was drowned at Gardiner on August ... log which turned and threw ... densely packed boom. The body was ...

... Diller, geologist, and Lieut. Hayden ... survey of the Cascade range. It is ... to ascend all the highest peaks of the ...

... Times: A large government surveying party, under command of David Riley, started ... ago, commencing at Rufus Cole's and ... the Oregon and California line to the ... Humboldt bay.

... of last week a cutting affray took ... store at Upper [illegible], during ... Taylor received several cuts by a ... the hands of one Leak. The assailant was ... had received no provocation.

... is the business of the Roseburg land ... August:—7282 acres sold for cash; 43 homesteads, embracing 5686 acres; 9 final homesteads, embracing 1231 acres; 26 pre-emption ..., embracing ... acres; 4 timber entries, ... mineral application; ... acres.

Washington Territory.

... of salmon in the Chehalis has now fairly ..., and the prospects for the catch seem good.

... other outhouses, of S. P. Whiteley, ... with a lot of hay, grain, etc., ... last. Loss about $1500. The fire ... is the work of an incendiary.

... Vidette: The government employes ... the Chehalis from the big drift ... progress and doing very good work ... removing snags and small drifts. They ... the vicinity of Ford's prairie, and ... opinion that the construction of a ... will render the Chehalis navigable ... at almost any season of the year for ... two feet of water.

... Glick, while intoxicated on Thursday last, ... a young man named Sam Taylor, ... in Chehalis county. The local paper ... was fiercely uncalled for, and that the ... the county, who was present at the time, ... under the influence of liquor, made no attempt ... the assaulter, who succeeded in making ... Before escaping Glick was given an ..., which, says the Vidette, was a farce, ... being restored to liberty upon his own ...

DOUGLAS COUNTY FINANCES.

... assessment roll of Douglas county for the ... year shows that there is in that county 304,... of land, valued at $1,307,159. Town lots, ..., money, cattle, etc., swelled the total ... property to $4,[illegible]. Indebtedness and ... amount to $1,[illegible], leaving the total ... taxable property $3,05[illegible],584. The number ... in the county is 1872. The assessment for ... shows an increase over last year of the ... in the sum of $[illegible]. There is also ... in the gross value of all property ... of $[illegible], and an increase in the ... of $[illegible]. The county board has ... and made the levy of 2 6-10 mills for ... school purposes, and of 10 4-10 mills for ... purposes. The total tax levy for the county ... J. W. STRANGE.

A FIGHTING PREACHER.

Pastor of a Church Raffs His Coat to a Contumacious Deacon.

... a trouble in the Congdon Street Baptist ... of Providence, Rhode Island, and the relations between pastor, deacons and laity have become ... that unless the troubles are amicably settled, and that speedily, there will be little ... Christian work in that quarter. The pastor, James E. Mitchell, has been with the church ... years, and came from Toronto, Ontario. ... East Providence, and has a family. ... pastor, who appears to have considerable of the bull-dog tenacity in his ..., last winter had a serious ... with Deacon Moses D. Ford about the ... of coal oil used in the church, which ... much ill-feeling. At the regular church ..., held Thursday evening, another controversy arose regarding a collection taken by the ... and Deacon Green. The pastor was asked by ... what became of it. Deacon Green, ... the treasurer of the church, replied to ... question by saying that he should ... in regard to the money or what had ... with it. Deacon Ford arose to speak, ... the pastor began to sing a hymn, in ... joined. There was instant confusion, ... both elements present, caused by Deacon ... proclaiming above the noise of the singing ... should stand there until he was given a ... Order was restored finally, and one of ... friends moved to adjourn, which ... The pastor, probably excited by the discussion, ... began a personal discussion with ... Lewis, one of the members of the church, ... his temper. He began to doff his coat and ... that he could knock him out in five ... Several members interfered and rushed ... the two men, whereat the reverend ... went to the ..., and, seizing the ..., threatened to annihilate any one with it who ... opposed him. The scene at this moment was ... exciting, and the clergyman had evidently ... himself, for he jumped upon a seat near ..., and with one foot resting on the seat and ... on the pulpit, and the holy bible on ..., he shook his fist menacingly at his ... Mrs. Mitchell apparently imbibed ... the fiery spirit of her husband, for she ..., it is stated, used her tongue freely ... those she thought were against her husband, and shook her fist in their faces. In the ... Deacon Green had warmed up to the ..., and with all the fiery ardor of his younger ... his coat, and was bent on knocking out ... Ford. They were separated, and the meeting broke up in dire confusion just as a policeman, ... been summoned, entered. At a meeting of ... board, held subsequently, the pastor preferred charges against Deacon Ford, whom he termed ... of the peace and ringleader of an element ... the church. There is danger that the difficulty may be ventilated before the courts.

Epitaph for Senator Carpenter's Monument.

Milwaukee Daily Wisconsin.

... while previous to the decease of Judge Black, ... Carpenter applied to him as one of the nearest ... trusted friends of her dead husband, to ... such an epitaph for his monument as would ... the most fitting tribute of love and respect, ... during their lives, were bound ... by ties of extraordinary affection. Black ... Carpenter as a brilliant son. ... evidence of affection, just previous to Senator Carpenter's decease, he made a remark which ... considered historical: "Yes, I'm losing a ... that he is gaining, and between us we may ... hold a good share of the legal attainments of the world." ... following is the epitaph which he inclosed to ... Carpenter about four weeks since. It is certainly marked by an unbounded admiration of love ..., and to cold outsiders will appear to ... extravagant and fulsome:

MATTHEW HALE CARPENTER.
The most accomplished orator of his
day and generation,
He addressed no audience
that he did not charm,
and
touched no subject that he did not adorn.
First among senators and foremost of
statesmen,
He was mighty in word and in deed.
True to his country and his conscience,
his public career was
as stainless as it was lofty.
He was worthy to stand,
as he did
at the head of the legal profession,
because he was
profoundly versed in learning,
a thorough master of its practical rules,
and
invincibly powerful in forensic debate.
... his family and all his associates,
including the rival he surpassed,
... apt to overlook his shining talents
... they recall the generous kindness
of his heart,
and
admiration of the great jurist,
the eloquent advocate,
the brilliant senator,
the matchless political leader,
is lost to them and swallowed up
in personal affection
for the man.

Chicago street car companies have compromised the claims of the city against them by the ... of $40,000. Hereafter they will pay a license annually.

... pleased to accept that *Samaritan Nervine* ... dyspepsia. No cure no pay.

... has decided to inaugurate ... agitation to secure the restoration of the ... of 1865, by means of petitions from the ... provinces.

THE TRUE EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for ... for their children. It relieves the child from ... dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels and wind-colic. By giving health to the child ... the mother. Price Twenty-five cents a bottle.

... made a successful trial trip.

Postponed.

...—The opening ceremonies, in... postponed in the Baltimore ... to-day on account of rain.

... Fever.

...—The city is still healthy. ... are six new cases, and there ...

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

TUESDAY, Sept. 11.

Local markets are entirely neglected. Two iron vessels arrived to-day, both understood to be under charter.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours: 1618 ctls wheat, 510 bbls flour, 310 ctls oats, 141 ctls bran, 216 ctls millstuff, 143 sks potatoes, 651 lbs wool, 32 bxs eggs, 54 bxs fruit, 10 bxs butter, 21 bls hay, 300 bbls lime. Also 5110 ctls wheat, 8558 lbs wool, 6174 lbs hides from the eastern section.

SHIPPING NOTES.

All vessels at wharves were idle to-day.

The Br iron bk Scottish Prince, 905 tons, sailed from Melbourne August 4 for this port.

The Br iron bark Coldstream, 546 tons, comes from Buenos Ayres to this port.

The Queen of the Pacific arrived at Port Townsend to-day.

The Oregon reached San Francisco at 1:20 P. M. yesterday.

The Columbia will be due here to-morrow.

The G. D. Bryant came up to-day and is at Flanders' wharf. She lightered about 300 tons at Astoria, and is now making very little water. A steam pump which she carries easily controls the water.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.

Receipts—Two days: Wheat, 152,500 ctls, including 1 [illegible] on ship; flour, 6600 qr sks; oats, 2725 ctls; potatoes, 1150 sks; eggs, 17,000 doz.

Wheat—Firm and at full prices; choice to extra choice shipping, $1 70@$1 72½; choice milling, $1 75.

Flour—Prices it is claimed are lower than should rule, caused by new mills endeavoring to secure trade.

Barley—Feed steady at full prices, 97½c@$1 02½; choice brewing, new, $1 10@1 12½; old, $1 15@$1 20.

Oats—Fair to good feed, $1 45@$1 55; offerings are large, choice, $1 65@$1 70; choice milling firm at $1 75@$1 85.

Potatoes—Early Rose, 55@65c; Garnet Chili, 75@90c; market steady; sweets in large supply than demand at $1 10@$1 50.

Onions—In overstock, at 40@50c.

Hides—Dry usual selection quiet at unchanged prices.

Salmon—Columbia river inactive; some holders look for a better demand at an early day.

Hams—Eastern c.c., choice to fancy firm with a good demand, 17¼@18¼c; California common, 14@15½c. Bacon and lard, easy, prices unchanged.

Wool—Market quiet; greasy and heavy are being sought to insure more speedy sale.

Eggs—Steady and quiet, California fresh 32½@35c.

Butter—Market poorly supplied with choice at 32½@35c; poor qualities neglected, quote 17½@23½c.

Freights—Dull; shippers not disposed to work ahead to any great extent. Rates nominal. Recharters for wheat to Cork, U. K., prior to arrival, Br sh Hornby Castle, iron, 1436, at 60s. Registered tonnage in port engaged for wheat cargoes, 55,000; in port disengaged, suitable for grain, 11,000 tons; to arrive, 285,000 tons. It is reported that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. has contracted to carry 2000 tons of wheat to Liverpool via New Orleans at $11 per ton.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.

Wheat—October, lower; 1 1½.

Pork—Lower; $11 22½.

Lard—October, lower; $8 15.

Ribs—October, higher; $8 26.

Short Ribs—$6 25.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

Wheat—Steady, $1 07@$1 14.

Flour—Steady.

Wool—Quiet; quote fall 10@13c; fall burry, 9@10c; spring, 20@25c; spring burry, 16@20c; pulled, 23@40c.

Hides—Steady, 21½@22c.

BEERBOHM'S FOREIGN BREADSTUFF REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Floating Cargoes—Firmly held.

Cargoes on passage and for shipment—Firmer.

Arrivals off coast for orders—Very small.

English country markets—Turn cheaper.

Farmers' deliveries of wheat during the week—55,000 qrs.

Mark Lane—Slow.

French country markets—Quiet.

California Standard No. 1, per 500 lbs., just shipped or promptly to be shipped, 44s 6d.

California Standard No. 2, per 500 lbs., just shipped or promptly to be shipped, 45s 6d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11.

Spot market—Quiet but steady.

Weather in England—Wet.

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS, Sept. 11.

Estimate of world's crops—8,500,000 qrs below requirements of 1883–1884.

INCIDENTAL REMARKS.

To-day's nearest sale value in Liverpool of Oregon wheat, prompt shipment to U. K. per iron vessel, per quarter of 500 lbs. C. I. F.—47s 6d.

MONEY MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—Sterling exchange on London banks, sixty days, $4 80½; documentary, $4 80.

Transfers—par.

Bank of England rate of interest—4 per cent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Silver bullion, 1000 fine, per ounce, $1 11.

Sterling exchange, prime banks, long, $4 83½, short $4 87.

Good commercial, from ½ to 1c lower; documentary, 2 to 1¼c lower.

United States bonds, 3s, 103½; 4½s, 112½; 4s, 119½.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Silver bullion, English standard, 925 fine, per fine ounce, 50⅝.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

TACOMA, Sept. 11.—Arrived—Ship Dashing Wave, San Francisco.

Sept. 9—Sailed—Ship Shirley, S. F.; Chil ship Lota, Valparaiso.

Arrived—Bk Ausonia, ——.

PORT DISCOVERY, Sept. 11.—Sailed—Fr bk Emilie, Valparaiso.

PORT TOWNSEND, Sept. 11.—Arrived—Str Willamette, San Francisco.

SEATTLE, Sept. 9.—Arrived—Str Mexico, San Francisco.

Sept. 10.—Arrived—Str Umatilla, San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Sailed—Str Colon, Aspinwall.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—Sailed—Bk Ceylon, Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—Arrived—Str San Pedro, Tacoma; ships R. R. Thomas and Annie H. Smith, Yokohama; Br ships Star of Persia and Inchgreen, Sydney; ship Detroit, Seattle; bk Northwest, Madison; bktn W. H. Dimond, Honolulu; schr Laura Madsen, Coos bay.

NEW BEDFORD, Sept. 8.—Sailed—Ship Thrasher, whaling.

ASTORIA, Sept. 10.—Am ship Mt Washington, 149 days from New York, to C. H. Prescott, and Br ship Nairnshire, from Bundaberg, Australia, to Laidlaw & Co., are outside with pilots. Br bk Antoinette, for Tacoma and Hong Kong, crossed out 6:30 P. M.; G D Bryant left up 1:30 P. M.

Sept. 11.—8 A. M.—Cloudy and calm. Gen Miles left out 7 A. M.; Br sh Nairnshire arrived in 2:15 P. M.; Br ship Shenar, to Gibson, Church & Co., from Acapulco, arrived in 4 P. M.

PORT TOWNSEND, Sept. 11.—Arrived—St Queen of the Pacific, Portland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—Arrived—Br bk Cordilleras, London; bk Discovery, Honolulu. Sailed—Ger bk Adelaide, Cork; st Guardian, Victoria; bk Lizzie Williams, Tacoma; bk Retriever, Seabeck; schr Coloma, Coos Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—Arrived—St Oregon, Portland; st Walla Walla, Seattle. Sailed—St Columbia, Portland; st Geo W Elder, Seattle; Br ships Centaur, City of Florence, Iola, and Br bk Gwynedd, Cork; ship Otago, Blakeley.

FOREIGN PORTS.

LIVERPOOL, no date.—In port—Br ship John Gambles, for San Francisco.

Sept. 9—Sailed—Ships A. J. Fuller and J. B. Walker, San Francisco.

YOKOHAMA, previous to Sept. 10—Sailed—Str City of Tokio, San Francisco.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 4.—Sailed—Br bk Scottish Prince, Portland.

NEWCASTLE, N. S. W., Aug. 4.—Sailed—Br ship City of Madrid, Portland.

GALWAY, Aug. 26.—Arrived—Br bk Wylo, San Francisco to discharge.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 30.—Sailed—Br ship Portia, Limerick.

Aug. 27.—Sailed—Br bk Barnock, Sligo.

LIVERPOOL, no date.—In port—Br ship British General, for San Francisco.

SPOKEN.

No date—12 deg. 41 min.—114 deg. 05 min. E.—Br. ship Magician, Singapore for San Francisco.

Aug. 21—44 deg. N., 11—Br bk City of Carlisle, Greenock, for Portland.

DISASTER.

Sh Three Brothers, Antwerp, for S F, put into Rio with lost rudder.

... Springfield station when the Long Branch train was behind him, and also in not comparing watches with his engineer before leaving for Rockaway. The jury also find James McCown, rear brakeman of the Rockaway train, guilty of culpable negligence in not going back far enough to signal the Long Branch train.

Rev. W. E. Smith, Grafton, Mass., says: "I have derived benefit from using Brown's Iron Bitters for a low state of blood."

CHEAPEST
Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, Table Cutlery, etc.
AT
J. H. MILLER'S, 129 First Street.

WM. L. LIGHTNER & CO.,
(Successors to Jos. H. BOYD)
Merchants' Exchange Saloon.
No. 9 First St., Portland, Or. 1stm

HEALTHY—Vigorous, Sound, Hale, Salubrious Healthful, Wholesome, Sanitary.—WEBSTER.

THE OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER
... KIDNEY ... REGULATOR.

Full Set of Teeth
For $10.
Best set, $15. Teeth filled at low rates; satisfaction guaranteed. Gas administered. Prehu Bros., Room 31 Union Block, Stark street entrance. Dental graduates.

LOVE LETTERS BY PROXY.

Chicago Herald.

"I'm, I believe, the only person engaged in this business in Chicago," said the handsome and bright lady whose business card bore the words: "Letter writer." "I have written letters for ladies who from their wealth and surroundings, you would suppose could do their own corresponding. I have, however, found many who could neither spell nor write plainly, nor express their ideas. I have written a good many letters for persons who make no pretense of their inability to do so themselves. But the bulk of my patrons come to me not because they are unable to write, but because they cannot command expressions for their thoughts."

"What are the letters about generally?"

"Well, that may be telling. But if you won't say I told you, they are mostly letters of sentiment. The greater part are love letters. You think that persons would prefer to write such letters themselves. So they do when the sentiment they breathe is real. But the letters I write are those of occasion. Each party desires to impress the other with epistolatory beauties, and not having them themselves—well, I furnish sentiments for them. It's very queer," she added with a flavor of cynicism. "There's a regular stock of sentiments for all occasions that pleases all people alike. If some gentlemen who are the proud possessors of glowing letters from ladies knew that some of their friends had others from other ladies, but nearly all alike except in words, and all coming from the same source they wouldn't be so proud. Ladies write much alike, and so, for that matter, do gentlemen. I notice one thing about the latter, however, that is peculiar. Young gentlemen up to the age of 23 or 24 are very effusive and gushing in their protestations. From that age on to 40 they grow more guarded and cold. They are afraid of ridicule or something. Perhaps they are suspicious and distrustful. But after gentlemen reach middle life they return to youthful ardor in their letters of sentiment. Queer, isn't it?"

"What other kinds of documents do you turn out?"

"Oh, letters of condolence, of congratulation, of ceremony, and so on—letters that are meant to impress the receivers, and are out of the power of the apparent writers themselves to construct."

Saved One Hundred and Sixty-three Lives.

[Philadelphia Telegraph.]

Efforts are being made to obtain from the United States life saving service a medal for Chas. Shannon, who, during the past seventeen years, has succeeded in saving 173 people from drowning. Hon. Charles O'Neil, deeming that such conduct deserved proper recognition, several days ago addressed a communication to Hon. Samuel I. Kimball, general superintendent of the life-saving service, to which a response was received, in which it was stated that applications for medals should be accompanied by the requisite evidence of deserving, such as affidavits of individuals who are personally cognizant of the efforts made to save human beings from drowning. The necessary affidavits will be secured and forwarded to the department at Washington. Shannon resides in Rodgers street, in the vicinity of Willow street wharf, and is employed as a stevedore. Four years ago a boat containing eighteen men and women upset in the Delaware opposite Race street wharf. Shannon was in the vicinity at the time, and jumped overboard and succeeded in saving all from drowning.

Do not forget to add to your Lemonade or Soda ten drops of Angostura Bitters. It imparts a delicious flavor and prevents all Summer Diseases. Be sure and get the genuine Angostura, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS.

[illegible]

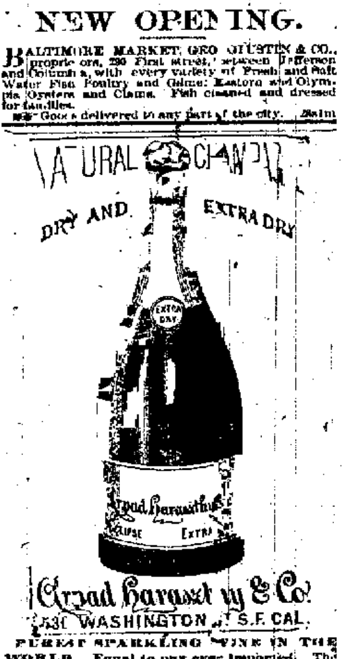
[illegible]

1?? FIRST ST., next to cor. Morrison,
10 and 12 Morrison St.
COHEN, DAVIS & CO.,

OYSTERS.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!
I am now prepared to supply the trade with Oysters AT LOWEST RATES.
EASTERN, SHOALWATER BAY AND OLYMPIA always on hand.
Country orders solicited.
CHAS. A. MALARKEY,
NEW YORK MARKET,
N. W. corner Fourth and Morrison Sts. 2tf

NEW OPENING.
BALTIMORE MARKET, GEO. GIUSTIN & CO., proprietors, 220 First street, between Jefferson and Columbia, with every variety of Fresh and Salt Water Fish, Poultry and Game; Eastern and Olympia Oysters and Clams. Fish cleaned and dressed for families.
Goods delivered to any part of the city. 2stm



531 WASHINGTON ST. S.F. CAL.
PUREST SPARKLING WINE IN THE WORLD. Equal to any ever imported. The only natural California Champagne in the market.

PURE OLD TABLE WINES,
ORLEANS VINEYARD.
ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,
Proprietors,
Office, 510 Washington st., San Francisco, Ca.

Palace Hotel,
SAN FRANCISCO CAL.
THIS HOTEL, OCCUPYING AN ENTIRE BLOCK in the center of San Francisco, is the model hotel of the world. It has double the accommodation of any other house in the city, is thoroughly fire and earthquake proof, and has five broad and easy stairways, and five elevators.
Every room is extra large, light and airy.
The system of ventilation is perfect.
A bath and closet adjoin every room.
Guests entertained on either the American or European plan.
A Restaurant is connected with the Hotel and is the finest in the city.
People from Oregon and adjoining Territories visiting San Francisco either for business or pleasure will find the PALACE, centrally located as it is, the pleasantest and most economical hotel in the city.
1s6m JOHN SEDGWICK, Manager.

Pacific Coast Bazaar.
QUAN ON WO & CO.,
No. 231 Second st., between Salmon and Main,
MANUFACTURERS of LADIES' UNDERWEAR. Gents Shirts, Dry Goods, etc. Large line of Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods, Curiosities, Embroideries, Silks, Crape, Handkerchiefs of all kinds, China Ware, Lacquered Ware and Fire Crackers.
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
P. O. Box 465. 6stm

A telegram from Mal..., says ... has tendered his resignation as chief councilor?, but it has not been accepted.

THE WEST INDIES.

HURRICANE EXPERIENCE.

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—The steamer City of Washington, from New York, reports that Sunday night it was struck by a hurricane, which continued thirty-six hours. Two persons were injured.

TWELVE HOURS AFTER.

MR. HENRY PARNES, the Tea and Coffee Merchant, 53 Houston street, New Haven, Conn., writes on May 18, 1883: "It is with feelings of gratitude, and a desire to benefit my fellow-man, that I write you these few lines as testimony to the value of the greatest of all medicines. Eight years have I been a sufferer from Kidney disorder and Inflammation of the bladder. Sometimes when passing water the pains were something terrible, a scalding, burning sensation, with retention of urine, with sharp pains in my side, loins and back, extending clear to the back of my head, tended to make life miserable. I have been treated by a number of our best physicians and have used any number of proprietary medicines, all to no avail, obtaining no relief. How long I would have continued in this way I do not know; in fact, I despaired of getting relief, until a neighbor, who had been very much benefited by the use of Hunt's Remedy, advised me to try it, and, although I had no faith that it would reach my case, yet as he spoke so highly of its great merits I decided to give it a trial, and its use has been attended with the very best possible results. Twelve hours after taking the first dose I experienced relief. I continued on in its use until I had used five bottles, when all the pains had vanished, my otherwise good health returned, and I am free from all pains and am a well man. I am confident my cure has resulted from the use of Hunt's Remedy, and that alone.

"What it has done for me I am positive it will do for others. You are at liberty to use my name or this letter in any manner you see fit."

HURT BY A FALL.

When only a boy some thirteen years old I was hurt quite badly by a fall, and severely injured my back and kidneys, and was doctored by our best physicians, and tried many remedies, and they all failed, until Hunt's Remedy was recommended to me by friends that had used it here in Manchester, with the greatest success. We purchased a bottle from Z. F. Baker Campbell's drug store, and found that I improved very rapidly; was relieved of the pains in back, and after using several bottles found that I was completely cured, and I cannot over-estimate the good Hunt's Remedy has done me, and can most heartily recommend it to those troubled with kidney complaints; and you can use this letter as you choose.

Respectfully yours, ALONZO P. MARSHALL,
68 Orange st., Manchester, N. H., May 7, 1883.

EDUCATIONAL.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, IN PORTLAND.

PROF. JOS. BORRA IS NOW ORGANIZING his winter class for instruction in the art of reading and singing music at sight as taught in the Conservatory of Music at Paris, France. His success is unparalleled. For further information see circulars and subscription list at Prentice's music store, or at Prof. Borra's music rooms, corner Second and Salmon sts, No. 2. s3-1m

MRS. DUNLAP'S FROEBEL KINDERGARTEN
REOPENS MONDAY, AUG. 27th.
246 Washington St. 24a

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART,

FOR YOUNG LADIES, OMAHA, NEB. THE scholastic year commences on the first Wednesday in September. The course of instruction embraces the various elementary, and all the higher branches of a finished education. Difference of religion is no obstacle to the admission of young ladies. Terms, $150 per session of five months. For further information apply to the Lady Superior, Omaha, Neb. (Park Place). Terms $300 for scholastic year. 30atim

PORTLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE,
N. E. COR. SECOND AND YAMHILL STS.
Portland, Oregon.
Students
Admitted at any time.
Circulars giving information of course of study, free.
Address A. P. ARMSTRONG, Lock Box 104.

THE INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY,

FORMERLY "ANGLO-GERMAN INSTITUTE," for Boys and Girls, commences its winter term September 4. All branches of the German-English common schools are taught. A thorough preparatory training will be given for those who wish to enter college or the German Gymnasium. A course of instruction is provided specially adapted to those who wish to obtain a solid academic education as a preparation for the general duties of life. For further particulars address REV. J. GANTENBEIN, D. D., Rector, or PROF. S. S. HIRDT, Principal, 34 N. Eleventh st. 2stm

THE BISHOP SCOTT GRAMMAR SCHOOL, A boarding and day school for boys.—The sixth year under the present management begins September 4. Classes in Greek, Latin, German, French, English, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Sciences, Music, Drawing and Penmanship. Discipline strict. Send for thirteenth annual catalogue, with list of former members, to the Head Master.
J. W. HILL, M. D.,
15d4ws2m P. O. Drawer 17, Portland, Or.

NOTICE OF FILING SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Oregon and California Railroad Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of Oregon, has filed supplementary articles of incorporation for the purpose of extending its enterprise and business mentioned in said supplementary articles, which said new business and enterprise are in said articles specified as follows, to wit:

Eighth—With the consent of the holders of an absolute majority in amount of the preferred stock of the company at the time actually issued and outstanding, to sell and dispose of its railroad and property or any part thereof, to lease, consolidate and let to any other company or corporation incorporated under the laws of Oregon, or authorized to operate railroads and transact business in the state of Oregon, all and singular its railroad and telegraph lines then constructed or to be constructed, or any portion thereof, with side tracks, depots, warehouses, stock yards, locomotives, cars and other rolling stock, machinery and fixtures and appurtenances, ferries and ferry boats, and all lands, easements, rights of way and property used in connection therewith, to enter into any operating or traffic contract in the nature of a lease with any such other company or corporation, transferring to such company or corporation the management and operation of its roads, or any part thereof, to consolidate with any other corporation, to lease and operate the railroad or railroads of any corporation, to guarantee the payment of and assume the liabilities of any other corporation for bonds, coupons, dividends or otherwise, to the supplementary articles of incorporation authorizing the corporation to engage in new enterprises, to increase its preferred or common capital stock, or both, and to construct and equip a railroad and telegraph line with all necessary branches from a point at or near Forest Grove in Washington county, Oregon, to Astoria, in Clatsop county, Oregon, to connect with its existing railroad, and to operate and maintain the same and carry freight and passengers thereon and receive tolls for the same.

Ninth—To construct and equip a railroad and telegraph line with all necessary branches from the city of Portland, in Multnomah county, Oregon, via Hillsboro and McMinnville, to Corvallis, in Benton county, Oregon, and a railroad and telegraph line with all necessary branches from Corvallis, in Benton county, Oregon, to Junction City, in Lane county, Oregon, and to maintain and operate the same, and to transport freight and passengers thereon and to receive tolls therefor.

Tenth—To construct, operate and maintain a railroad bridge or railroad and wagon road bridge, or both, across the Willamette river, between the cities of Portland and East Portland, or above or below said cities, to connect its present railroads, and to collect and receive tolls for the passage of railroad trains and cars, goods, wares and merchandise, teams, wagons and other vehicles, live stock and foot passengers over the same.

C. D. PEEBLES,
PATRICK BUCHAN,
S. B. DICKINSON,
H. VILLARD,
J. B. BALTERS?,
A. P. EARHART,
A. H. HOLMES?,
W. MACKENZIE,
H. W. CORBETT,
J. McCRAKEN,
DONALD MACLEAY,
Directors of the Oregon and California Railroad Co.

[Corp Seal] Attest: GEO. H. ANDREWS, Secretary.
Portland, Or., September 5, 1883. 6a10t

1853. 1883.
J. C. CARSON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
Frames, Mouldings, Brackets, etc.
SEASONED FINISHING LUMBER
Constantly on Hand.
STAIR BUILDING.
Stairs, Stair Railings,
Balusters, Newel Posts,
Both Plain and Fancy, at Reasonable Rates.
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF
WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.
Orders from the Country will receive Prompt and Careful Attention. Send for Circulars.
SALESROOM, COR. THIRD and E.
Factory at Weidler's Mill, Portland, Oregon.

C. H. BACON,
Importer and Dealer in
Cumberland, Lehigh, Cannel & Domestic
COAL, CHARCOAL
AND FOUNDRY COKE.
Office—Fourth and E Sts.
Yard—E St., bet. Fourth and Fifth.
Portland, Or.
Telephone No. 78.

DUCK LUNG, HOP KEE & CO.,
No. 68 Second street,
BETWEEN OAK AND PINE, PORTLAND.
Dealers in and manufacturers of wearing apparel, coats, vests, pants and underwear for men, women and children, etc., keep constantly on hand a full assortment of goods, including novelties in their line.

...ment and British bondholders, in relation to settlement of the debt, have been removed.

Preparations are making for a grand ovation to General Diaz on the 15th inst., the anniversary of his birthday.

CINCINNATI, O.—The Times-Star says [talk], as a remedy for rheumatism and a cure for pain, St. Jacobs Oil takes the lead.

Redding's Russia Salve is the most wonderful healing medium in the world. Try it.

THE
[illegible]
TO THE EAST.
THE
CHICAGO,
MILWAUKEE
AND
ST. PAUL
RAILWAY,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.,
IS THE
SHORT LINE
FROM ALL POINTS IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST to CHICAGO and all points in the Eastern and Southern States. It is the only line running Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between ST. PAUL and CHICAGO via Milwaukee.
It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and owns three separate and distinct lines between those points, thus giving passengers a choice of three routes, passing through the most fertile, populous and picturesque portions of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois. It runs the finest Dining Cars in the world, and no effort is spared to secure the comfort of its patrons. No change of cars of any class between St. Paul and Chicago, and but one change from Portland, which is made in St. Paul in a grand Union Depot occupied jointly with the Northern Pacific R. R.
Be sure your tickets read via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and secure the advantages only offered by this great
TRANSCONTINENTAL
SHORT LINE
For through tickets, time tables and full information apply to A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, Portland, Oregon, or to any Coupon Ticket Agent on this coast.
S. S. MERRILL, Gen'l Manager. A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.
W. H. DIXON, Gen. N. W. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.
W. H. MARSHALL, Trav. Pass. Agent,
1stm 8 Front st., Portland, Oregon.

Bag Twines.
FOR FLOUR BAGS, USE
Barbour's 3 and 4-Ply.
For Wheat and other Grain Bags, use
PASSAIC 3 to 8-Ply.
For Wool, Hops and other light goods, use
Hackensack, 3 to 8-Ply.
All Buyers would do well to avoid being imposed on by unscrupulous parties offering inferior goods labeled in imitation of above brand
HENRY DOYLE & CO., Sole Agents,
517 and 519 Market Street,
Jul5d&w3m SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO THE TRADE.
MESSRS. WM. E. HOOPER & SONS, BALTIMORE, Md., have given us the exclusive sale for the Pacific coast of their celebrated
WOODBERRY
Twines and Rope,
Including a full line of Cotton Seine Twines, Wrapping Twines, Sail Twines, etc.
In addition to the above, we have on hand a complete assortment of Needle Brand Seine Twines, Palmetto Seine & Wrapping Twines.
HENRY DOYLE & CO.,
517 and 519 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
21jy3m

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC
"is not a triumph of science, but is a revelation through the instinct of the untutored savage, and is a complete antidote to all kinds of Blood Poison and Skin Humor.
Swift's Specific has cured me of Scrofula, which is hereditary in my family. I have suffered with it for many years, and have tried a great many physicians and all sorts of treatment, but to no purpose, and when I began to take Swift's Specific I was in a horrible condition; but thanks to this great remedy, I am rid of the disease. There is no doubt that it is the greatest medicine in existence, and I hope any one who doubts will write to me.
E. L. HAYES, Jr., Clarkesville, Ga.
After suffering twenty-five years with a painful Dry Tetter, and trying many physicians, I was at last relieved by the use of Swift's Specific, and I cheerfully commend it to all similarly afflicted.
REV. T. E. BRANHAM, Macon, Ga.
$1,000 REWARD
Will be paid to any Chemist, who will find, on the analysis of one hundred bottles S. S. S., one particle of mercury, iodide potassium, or any mineral substance.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.
Write for the little book, which will be mailed free.
Price—Small size $1 per bottle; large size, holding four the quantity, $1 75 per bottle. All druggists sell it.
For sale by HODGE, DAVIS & CO., Portland.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
"SALEM BAKERS' EXTRA"
AND
FAMILY FLOUR,
A manufactured expressly for Family, Bakers and Export trade, by
SALEM FLOURING MILLS CO., Salem, Or.
Portland Agents:
GIBSON, CHURCH & CO.,
N. E. cor. Front and Ash Sts.

SMITH BROS. & WATSON'S
IRON WORKS.
MANUFACTURERS OF CASTINGS AND MAchinery of all kinds; keep in stock ordinary sizes ENGINES, BOILERS and SAW MILLS.
Office and Works, Front and Harrison streets, Portland, Oregon.

SYMPTOMS AND CURE
The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night; seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barber's Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Sent by mail for fifty cents; 3 boxes $1 25, in stamps. Address DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

C. B. FETTY, SEAL ENGRAVER
88 Oak street, bet. First and Second.

...tion seat at European countries, prohibiting the importation of American products.

Less Poetic than Practical.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

Mr. Dorsey is just a little poetic when he says that "Arthur was warmed into life by the pinfeathers of Conkling the republican eagle." Now, then, what about the brigand of Hayes and Sherman?

LUNDBORG'S RHENISH COLOGNE.

City of Portland.
We have added to our line of
TRIMMINGS AND LACES A NEW STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, FRENCH AND GERMAN TABLE LINENS. ALL THE NEW SHADES IN VELVETS. PLUSH AND PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT SILK HOSE & GENT CORSETS, BUTTONS, GIMPS AND FRINGES.
Since we removed some of our lady friends have inquired of some competitors where to find us, and were told that we were no more in existence. Please remember that we are booming at
69, 71, 73 Morrison Street bet. Third and Fourth.
A. SALOMON.

SOL. GUMP, GUT. GUMP, San Francisco. J. HALBERSTADT, Portland.
S. & G. GUMP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Parlor Mirrors, Bar Mirrors, Moldings, Engravings,
Water Colors, Etchings and Oleographs, Portrait and Picture Frames.
A complete line of the above goods on hand. All kinds of GOLD FRAMES made to order.
Branch of the largest and oldest house on the coast. Call and examine prices.
S. & G. GUMP & CO. 73 THIRD ST., Ainsworth Block, between Pine and Ash sts.
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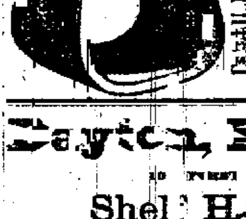
J. GOLDSMITH, No. 2 ... st., New York. J. LOEWENBERG, Portland, Oregon.
Goldsmith & Loewenberg,
84 and 86 Front St., Cosmopolitan Block, Portland, Or.
MANUFACTURERS OF STOVES AND RANGES,
IMPORTERS OF
METALS,

Plumbers, Gas, Steam Fitters' and Tinners' Supplies
Galvanized and Sheet Iron
Queen's and Buffalo Portable Forges.
Ice, Cream Freezers and Water Coolers.
Steel and Plain Wire Goods.

White Metal, Nickel and Silver-plated, Granite Iron Ware.
NICKEL PLATING DONE TO ORDER.

Furniture, Furniture.
I. F. POWERS, FURNITURE MANUFACTURER,
The largest and most complete assortment of fine, medium and low-priced furniture in the city, consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Chamber Sets, both of Eastern and my own manufacture. Also a large and well selected stock of
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtains, Upholstery, Wall Paper and Bedding.
SCHOOL DESKS A SPECIALTY.
Intending purchasers will consult their interests by inspecting my stock before purchasing
NOS. 185, 188 AND 190 FIRST ST. AND ... SECOND ST., PORTLAND, OR.
Factory on Water St., bet. Montgomery and Harrison.



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MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF
Saddles, Harness & Saddlery Hardware
Also a Complete Assortment of
HEAVY CALIFORNIA TREES,
For Stockmen's Saddles.
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Knight's Patent Beaver Stirrups & Hickory Whip Stocks.

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Shelf Hardware and Tools
AT WHOLESALE.

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WHOLESALE IMPORTING AND
Manufacturing Druggists,
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STATE, TERRITORIAL and LOCAL NEWS MATTERS from our corps of correspondents.
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Corner Beale and Howard Streets
San Francisco, Cal.
W. H. TAYLOR, Pres't. JOS. MOORE, Supt.
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ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH THE FOLLOWING described machinery on short notice and at the lowest rates, and are ... large or small, and will give prompt attention. Workmanship and material guaranteed.
STEAM BOILERS of every description and size, suitable for wood, coal or straw.
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We are prepared to build any kind of machinery to drawings and specifications that may be furnished.
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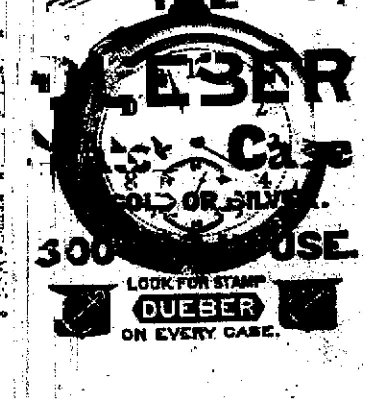

...treasury.—Atlanta Constitution (Dem.)

Unambitious Lawyers.

Wheeling Intelligencer.

Of 70,000 lawyers in the country, 106 attended the meeting of the American Bar Association at Saratoga. The others seemed content to take their cocktails at their local groceries.

"Mother Swan's Worm Syrup," for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation; tasteless. 25c.

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W. H. ... & SON,
... Second st.

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... WOOD ... PER LOAD—FROM ... Orders left at mill or in the box ... will be promptly attended to.

The Daily

TUES DAY MORNING

THE NORTHERN PACI

To the Editor of the Oreg

In an article on the first

issue, entitled "Northern Pa

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- H L Kirkman
- E Weinberg
- H Wagner wife & sister
- Mrs L Robinson
- W B Wilshire
- J Corkish wf & 2 child n
- W Jacobs
- O P Harrold
- H L Dodge & wife
- J H Reed
- Miss M E Miller
- Miss S Lemon
- Mrs A Campbell
- W Mangan
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- Miss Yeodley
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- T H Boyd
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- Miss M T Comptor
- Miss Dodge
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- D Earle
- J E Sheppard
- G Forshay
- Ellen Forshay
- G A French sister & niece
- J Allen
- J E White
- Mrs G Reed
- M McKee & wf
- J Mahoney & sister
- Mrs Smith & ch
- E Jordan & sister
- H W Davidson
- T S Champion & wf
- G M Love
- Mrs McLeod & 2 chn
- Mrs Chapman
- — Murry
- W O Deal
- — Hathaway
- — Howe
- H Stewart
- M Andrews
- Mrs Thompson & ch
- Miss H Hobson
- Mrs Kipp
- La Chung
- Yang Yuu Nam
- A Allen & wf
- L J Marcus
- T L Hulburt
- J W Williams
- K D Piper
- J Gascone
- E H Gray, Jr
- Mrs Moore
- Mrs Mallony
- G A Morton
- S W Castle
- Mrs Ship

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Wednesday

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The Daily Oregonian

WEDNESDAY MORNING SEPT 12 1883

PORTLAND'S FETE

[Concluded from Third Page.]

these lost in the white background give a very pretty effect in atmosphere and distance. To fill out this general description one might write a column of the intertwining garlands, endless festoons, tasteful rosettes, the antlered deer heads which ornament the capitols of the pillars and so on ad infinitum.

While the guests were arriving the citizens filled the pavilion. Seats were provided for the ladies and the best of order was maintained so that nearly every one in the immense crowd heard the speeches. When all had assembled the exercises of the day began as follows:

Music by Twenty-first United States Infantry Band. Song of Welcome by 800 children from public schools of Portland, led by Professor G W Jackson.

Hon. H W Corbett, chairman, addressed the audience as follows: Fellow citizens: We meet together to-day to celebrate one of the most important events connected with the history of the great northwest—the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad. We have here assembled to-day gentlemen who have been connected with the enterprise from its inception, and who have stood by it through evil and good report, who have sympathized with its misfortunes and risen with its prosperity.

There are many gentlemen from foreign lands who have assisted in this great enterprise who have been connected with it in an official and private capacity and who have accepted the invitation to be present on this great and memorable occasion, and I trust that we shall give them so warm and such a hearty welcome that they will remember it for all time to come, and carry with them to their homes our cheerful greeting from this our western home.

HON. M. C. GEORGE.

Mr Corbett then introduced Hon. M. C. George, orator of the day, who thus addressed the assembly:

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have assembled to honor the greatest event occurring in the material progress and development of our Pacific northwest.

The barriers of our isolation are now broken and the day of our deliverance is at hand.

Long and weary years of waiting are now crowned with success and the dawn of great prosperity is upon us. The dream of the past is the reality of the present.

Oregon for years has been the only state in this broad union whose delegation in congress has been compelled to make their annual journey to the national capital over an ocean.

But now a new order of things prevails—the days of the pony express, the stage coach and the ocean transit have passed away—all have been superseded by a direct railway line, and we are now indeed admitted to the union of states.

This northwest is our chosen land—our home—that place described by the Roman law as where we each have placed our sanctuaries and the sum of our possessions. That place whence we goeth not unless called away, are wanderers while gone and only when we return do we cease to wander.

When the irksome isolation about our home is removed and the light beyond is entering, we have a right to rejoice, and to-day our people have gathered here to celebrate the grand event and to welcome the president of the Northern Pacific—the first through passenger over the completed road.

We meet to welcome you, Mr Villard, and your distinguished associates accompanying you, and in extending to you all the congratulations of the hour this large gathering and imposing demonstration is more expressive than any words or thought at my command. We welcome the distinguished personages accompanying you to the country whose magnificent scenery we greatly regret has been and now is considerably hidden by smoke of unusual forest fires, and whose varied and wonderful resources we trust you will ere your departure thoroughly investigate.

Without having time to elaborate, permit your attention to be drawn for a moment to one striking fact just developed. Our harvest is now ended, and on a considerable portion of our crop not a drop of rain has fallen from the day the soil was plowed until the golden grain was garnered, and this is in a web-foot state where current report has it that it rains thirteen months in every year.

In addressing you upon an occasion like this it is not necessary to use the words of laudation or praise—the result of your labor speaks for itself. The work you have done is the expressive and impressive orator of the day. Under the direction of your judgment, under the guidance of your hand, the rich treasures poured into your care in a manner unprecedented, as though by a magic wand, have turned into a continued iron band that binds the Pacific to the Atlantic. It is a great and successful national enterprise. The scheme of its management was practical—no air-line theories regardless of lay of country or growth of settlement have influenced your purpose. Every effort, even to anticipation, seems to have been put forth to develop the country by developing its transportation facilities. While our nation only stipulated in the bond for a through line, many lateral extensions and feeders have been already finished.

The history of your management, first of the Oregon and California and Oregon Central, then of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and finally the Northern Pacific, is familiar to all, and it is as successful as it has been brilliant. Some one has said that whoever will make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before would deserve better of mankind and do more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together. Look at the country as it was when you [illegible] upon it after your long circuitous and difficult journey over a continent and around an ocean. Then look at it to-day as you enter in a triumphal car rolling along upon an iron road directly from the east. You certainly have good reason for self-congratulation. There is scarcely a citizen of the northwest who has not felt to a very appreciable extent the impetus your enterprise has already given our advancement. You come now bearing on your brow the laurels of victory. All along from the east your pathway has been strewn with garlands, but with generosity and magnanimity you have turned to shower them upon the foreheads of your predecessors, the wisdom of your associates, the skill of your aides and the endurance of the hosts of laboring sons of toil.

As it required nerve and confidence on the part of our noble pioneers in the emigrant days of the fifties to brave the danger of the plains and to scale the mountains of the journey, so it has required nerve and faith to build this northern road, and we appreciate fully the wise forethought, the firmness and faith of the man who originated the movement. Many, very many were the dark days they and their successors witnessed, and unmeasured credit is due those who through all adversity remained true to the great purpose. It is eminently proper that you bring with you those whose financial means insured success, your colaborers, the representatives of the several states and of our nation and of Germany and England—two great contributory nations to our growth—and that you should bring with you to receive our welcome the world-famed hero Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

Our people regard your efforts as founded upon the true idea of meeting the needs of the country and receiving in return the just compensation to which energy and capital are entitled, and allowing and promoting a healthy growth and prosperity to all classes, interests and sections—a policy that will be beneficial to the company and to the country. What they [illegible] how great is your power for good or ill they feel.

How excellent it is to have a giant's strength of mind. But it is tyranny to use it like a giant.

We are pleased in this connection to recall the fact that while other towns and counties and states—more especially in the east—have been heavily tax-ridden to aid in the building of their roads, we in Oregon have been singularly free from this burden.

Under your management not one dollar of [illegible] has been paid or indebtedness incurred for all our many miles of road built within our state. The management of the past indicates well for the future. I remember reading of an old Hebrew legend that when the temple at Jerusalem was completed King Solomon gave a feast to the artificers employed in the construction. On unveiling the throne it was found that a blacksmith had usurped the seat of honor on the right of the king's place, not yet awarded, whereupon the people clamored and the guard rushed to cut him down. Let him speak, said Solomon. Whereupon the blacksmith responded: "Thou hast, O king, invited all craftsmen but me. Yet how could these builders have raised this temple without the tools I have fashioned?" "True," decreed Solomon, "the seat is his of right. All honor to the iron worker."

Justice should ever be done to all concerned. Every section, all interests consulted, none wronged, fairness to all, the [illegible] and mutuality of interest will place this northwest country in the front rank in wealth production.

This city—queen city of the northwest—for the day lays aside her implements of trade and manufacture. The white-robed sails of commerce are furled and keels are quiet at our docks. The doors of our merchants are closed and the arm of the artisan is resting from its labor, for the day is one of rejoicing and congratulation. Our city lies upon the Pacific slope of a long and high range of mountains, extending from the British possessions on the north to Mexico on the south. It is a rugged and imposing barrier between the east and the west, shutting off the coast country from the great interior. Directly east of here, however, and on the line of commerce around the world is an open gateway—the only one in this long range—and through it a water level opening. The Central Pacific to reach California and San Francisco is compelled to climb over this mountainous range, and the Southern Pacific is forced to ascend the elevation at Tehachapi summit, but here by our very doors the proud Columbia breaks her way, bearing the waters of Montana and Washington and Idaho and British Columbia on the north and of Eastern Oregon and Southern Idaho and portions of Utah, Nevada and Wyoming on the south. The situation finds no parallel in the geography of the eastern states. It is about the same as though the Alleghanies far exceeded their present ruggedness, with altitude greatly increased and with peaks piercing the regions of perpetual snow, and this rough and rugged range extended from Canada on the north to the Gulf on the south—with not an opening through it save westward of New York, and through that single passway flowed a mighty river from the great west to the Atlantic, fed by the rains of winter and melting snows of summer, a river draining more than the combined area of New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and a river carrying a far greater volume of water than a united Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac and Ohio rivers, and upon whose waters an ocean ship could ascend farther than any other river in the United States. The gateway of the Columbia is nature's great route for commerce, and through it, for the first time in the history of this coast, an eastern train has rolled upon an iron track on a water level.

The deep significance of this important event cannot well be over estimated.

We need, however, increased facilities down the river to its mouth by water and by rail, and the permanent improvement of the bar of the Columbia is of transcendent importance. Nearly all of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and countries engaged in through international travel and traffic are directly interested. Its capacity for extensive and lasting improvement is greater than that of Sandy Hook, the Delaware or the Mississippi. While at the entrance of the Golden Gate there is much deeper water over its bar than at any great commercial city of the other states—in fact more than at most of the leading commercial cities of the world—namely [illegible] feet at high tide—yet the Columbia, whoever her two channels shift, into or exceeds even that. Vancouver's chart of 1792 shows one channel and nearly 35 feet over the bar, and the chart of 1841 nearly 34 feet, the intermediate charts having two channels and of course only depths approximating present soundings.

The depth of water on the bar has been exceptionally good in the past, and can easily be made so again. We are on the communication and on the dividing line between Asia and Oregon, although we are destined through the completion of it to become a great railway center, yet the importance of our water ways cannot be forgotten.

As commerce is the life of civilization, so enlightened nations have ever formed their settlements for obvious reasons along navigable streams. Such was the early history of civilization in Europe and Asia and in truth of Africa, all formed along the rivers about the smooth Mediterranean, and to the [illegible] of the Nile are doubtless due the early improvement of Egypt. To the internal means of water communication China to-day owes much of her opulence, and Holland is wealthy because of her internal and external advantages in this respect.

The plantations of the American colonies followed the navigable streams and the sea coast.

France, whose wonderful power to arise after she was prostrate commanded the admiration of the world, although only about the size of Montana, annually expends more money upon a few rivers than congress does within our whole Union.

As a city we are now situated by two great channels. One of them we have had always—it was made by the hand which made the world—the other we have just received, made by the hand of man. The first will be augmented rather than supplanted by the second. They will labor in unison. The first in addition to its great inland work will bear upon its bosom the floating commerce of the high seas—the second like a great vein and artery will connect us with the heart of the nation.

In the advent of the new, important as it is, we will not lose sight of the old.

In this wonderful age of progress the vast expenditures made are for useful purposes.

The pyramids of Egypt involved a useless outlay. They were merely the sacrifices of the living for the dead, but with us enterprise is practical. Common funds belonging to governments are used for a common benefit, and private undertakings are in the interest of material advancement. While expense and outlay are nothing, results are everything. Money is needed and vast sums are expended on a Sutro tunnel that the earth may the better give forth her hidden wealth.

Commercial intelligence is required, and at tremendous cost a submarine cable is laid that thought may cleave its unfettered way through watery space from the rising to the setting sun.

Transportation facilities are inadequate, and the Chesapeake, Schuylkill, Erie, Welland and other canals are built and locks constructed around the falls of great rivers.

At St Louis to enable commerce to follow lines of latitude rather than longitude a great bridge is erected across the Father of Waters, and the iron horse over an iron track rolls his heavy chariot trains east and west.

Boston desires more direct and easier railway connection with the far west, and a mountain range is pierced for nearly five miles with a Hoosac tunnel at the cost of millions.

The great valley of the Mississippi suffers for want of a proper gulf outlet, and an expenditure of several millions crowns the success of Eads jetties.

France and Italy realize the necessity for better railroad connection, and at a sacrifice of fourteen years of severe labor and fifteen millions of treasure the cars run for seven and one-half miles through Mont Cenis tunnel. Trade being diverted, Switzerland and Italy combine with millions to complete a better commercial highway through the wonderful Gothard tunnel of nearly ten miles. The ocean commerce of Europe demanding a new and shorter transit way, England steps forward and fosters the building and maintenance of the canal at Suez.

Other important enterprises are under way, some of them of peculiar interest to our coast, notably the efforts to shorten ocean travel and traffic between the east and west, whether by canal at Panama or at Nicaragua or a ship transit way at Tehuantepec, and in France might be mentioned the continental canal to connect the Bay of Biscay with the Mediterranean and shorten the transit line between England and the Indies.

Worthy to be ranked with any of these great enterprises is the present successful effort to afford sufficient traffic way for the expansive interior of the east, and a competitive transcontinental highway for the nations of the earth.

How vast to-day is the great railway system of the world. Even in the United States there is iron track enough to encircle the globe over five times. And yet the aged about me will remember the time when there was no such thing as an engine or car or track anywhere in the wide world. How grand this progress and what food for reflection! How wonderful is the brain and will power of man! Newton told us that he made many of his valuable discoveries by thinking—thinking. How all results in thought, and how powerful.

In the sweat of the brow the mind of man as well as the body is eating its bread.

These are the achievements of mental athletes, giants who stand alone like Goliath of modern progress.

What a wondrous thing it is
To note how many wheels of toil
One word, one thought can set in motion.

We regard the completion of the Northern Pacific road as the forerunner of wonderful development and industrial prosperity. It opens the gates for emigration—eastern and foreign. German brain has hewn out many new avenues of transportation—German brawn will hew out many new homes in the land of the west.

I see a bright future for our fair young state—a bright and beautiful picture of the wilderness turning into gardens and orchards and fields of waving grain, of vine-clad hills and meadows of living green, of falling waters and ever grinding wheels, of cattle on a thousand hills, of prosperous towns and cities, of schools and churches and of happy homes. The effect which the opening of this road will have will be almost electric. Agriculture, manufactures, trade and commerce all will receive new life and bound forward with renewed energy.

The financial prospects for those who have invested in the transcontinental road are flattering. Its location is natural. It is the only road across the continent that pursues the natural pathway of rivers—that of the Columbia on the one side and the Missouri on the other. So near are the fountain heads of the tributaries of these streams that with one step as it were one could drink from the waters of the Pacific or those of the gulf on the Atlantic.

In fertility of country traversed, in variety of resources and productions, in assurances of local and through business and ultimately for international trade and traffic, in comfort and attractiveness to the tourist and traveler, in beauty, grandeur and sublimity of scenery, as one of the great transcontinental highways—and I speak from personal observation—it will stand absolutely incomparable.

By the completion of the road another bond of union has been laid across our common country to make the distant near and the many one—promotive of the true American idea of unity and development.

It will not only be a great avenue of business but a pathway of intelligence, of beneficial social intercourse and an iron band of unity to our nation.

This event, we know, will soon be followed by other extensions and feeding lines and the through connections with the Union Pacific at Granger and the Central Pacific in California.

In view of all this, it is with pleasure that I perform the honorable duty of welcoming you and your associates and extending our heartiest congratulations upon the success of your labors. The doors are thrown open wider and welcome.

MR. VILLARD'S RESPONSE.

At the conclusion of Mr George's address the chairman presented the president of the Northern Pacific railroad, Mr Henry Villard, who spoke as follows:

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen of Portland:—This is to me indeed a solemn, inspiring and most gratifying hour. Thoughts crowd upon me so thick and fast that I can truly say I find it difficult to discover words to express them; but amidst the multitude of impressions that are crowded upon me in starting upon this memorable journey a fortnight ago from New York some of these impressions I discern clearly and distinctly at this moment, and one is that I have around me a host of personal friends. [Applause.] If there is anything gratifying to me in the record of the past nine years during which my personal and public career has been identified with the state of Oregon and the city of Portland, it is the belief that I have made friends only in this state and this city. The next sentiment that forces itself upon me at this moment is the thought that this good city of Portland is the place where years ago I conceived the work wherein I found inspiration to do the work the consummation of which we celebrate to-day. [Applause.] As many of you will remember, it was late in the summer of 1874 that I first had the pleasure of visiting Portland and of seeing the beauties and the wealth of Oregon. I then could remain but a short time, but that short time sufficed to give me the inspiration to let me see what could be done here in the way of developing a transportation system that would not only meet the expectations of the people of the state and the people of the entire Pacific northwest but would prove a thoroughly good and sound investment to those who furnish the capital to develop it. The orator of the day has referred to me in rather too flattering terms. I hope he will permit me to say so. I have taken occasion wherever I was permitted to address the public on our trip across the continent to say that it was not only to me but to others that the territories and the country through which our road passes and the country at large is indebted for the completion of our main line. Ever since leaving New York I have been oppressed with a sense of receiving too much attention of every sort. I would say that the demonstration to-day is not in honor of myself; in the honor of the company I represent and in the honor of the guests who have accompanied me across the continent has greatly added to the sense of oppression which I have been laboring under during the past fortnight. Still I accept the evidences of enthusiasm and good will toward myself, toward the corporation I represent and toward my fellow travelers with proper gratitude.

If you will allow me to say, when I saw the unparalleled demonstrations of joy over the completion of the Northern Pacific in the terminal cities of St Paul and Minneapolis I was somewhat apprehensive that our gains might not see the equal of it in Portland, but I am sure they will all agree with me that Portland has a right to be proud of what she has done to-day. I assure you that considering the difference in population, considering the disadvantages under which the growth of this city has been effected—I mean the disadvantage arising from its isolation from the rest of the United States—I am sure, considering all these elements, that you have done much better than any one had reason to expect. [Applause.]

Ladies and gentlemen, I have made a long and wearisome journey, and I was never so fully impressed with the length of the Northern Pacific railroad as when it was brought home to me how many times I had to speak in order to speak as I was expected to do in all the cities and towns along the line—[laughter]—you will find it natural that I am laboring somewhat under a feeling of exhaustion, and I hope you will be satisfied if I now call upon some of the friends that have accompanied me on my journey to take my place in addressing you. [Applause and cries for Grant.]

It is an ordinary rule in life that guests take precedence to the hosts, and as we Americans are the hosts of our foreign guests I hope you will excuse me if I first introduce to you some of the foreign ones. I first beg to introduce to you the Hon. Charles Russell, Queen's counsel and member of parliament.

MR. RUSSELL.

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I can hardly feel regret that it was only after my entrance into this grand hall, and when I found myself face to face with this distinguished assemblage, that I was told that I would be honored with a request to speak some words in the name of the English guests. [illegible] I can hardly regret it because [illegible] upon the subject [illegible] speech was wanting [illegible] to express on the part of the English guests some thirty in number [illegible] country. [Applause and cries of Hear, hear.] This indeed is a country of great [illegible] great cities, great prairies [illegible] country of mountains and unbounded [illegible]. [Applause and cries of Hear, hear, hear.] And if I may be allowed to say one word, a word to the gentleman to whom personally I [illegible] the great majority of the English guests, I here publicly acknowledge the gratitude and thanks which are due [illegible] Mr Harrison, who in the second section, which comprises the greater number of the English guests, left nothing to be desired which [illegible] to the comfort and to the sense of enjoyment of all under his charge. [Applause and cries of Hear, hear.] Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, this is indeed an extraordinary occasion at which we are assisting here to-day. Extraordinary especially in the eyes of those who like myself have traveled 6000 miles to witness it, who would readily traverse 6000 miles more if necessary for a like purpose. [Applause.] For we from Great Britain (I myself an Irishman), we from an English speaking community, and 6000 miles from the source, a great mighty nation speaking in the main that same mother tongue of ours. [Applause.] But we are proud to recollect that we have some claim at least to the parent stock from which this great offspring has arisen [applause], and that we are proud to recollect that like that mighty river Columbia which washes your shores and which floats what will be the mighty tonnage of this port, its sources spring not only from Flathead lake in America but from Arrow lake in English territory. [Applause.] But, Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, one such source was not enough to swell to its present magnitude this great country or this great people. From Germany, from France, from the plains of Hungary, from the steppes of Russia, from distant China the rounding rills have come from all the world over to swell in increasing intermixture the greatest composite nation that the world has ever seen or ever can see. [Applause.] This Columbia has shown herself jealous of no approach to its shores, jealous of no share in her citizenship, opening her arms wide to all who are ready to seek her shores, provided only that they observe the laws and constitution of the country and brought with them energetic and industrious arms. [Applause.]

I shall say nothing about the greatness of the work, the greatness of the physical work, to inaugurate the completion of which we are now celebrating. That has been spoken of by the honorable senator who in his able and elaborate speech enlarged upon the difficulties of that task. I would say that it is but another effort on the part of the energetic people of this country by their human endeavor to correspond with the great efforts and the great outlines which nature had already made on their behalf, and I would remind this audience that like many human [illegible] this is [illegible] which, while the ambition (and it is a laudable ambition) of mankind is subserved, is also one which may prove (and I hope shall prove) to be a source of countless blessings to mankind. [Applause.] For we are not here, I wish it to be understood, helping to inaugurate the commencement merely of a successful commercial enterprise, but we are here celebrating the triumph and the completion of an event which holds within itself and in its development of the future it may be the happiness, the homes, the lifetimes of millions of beings yet unborn. [Applause and cries of Hear, hear.]

We see its effect already. More powerful than the [illegible] of Prospero of old we see already springing up along its course cities and towns where but a few years ago, say but a few weeks ago, there lay the unbroken prairie upon which the foot of man had never trodden unless it had been the foot of the red Indian, and we find not only is there this material development, but we find the wise constructors of this new society did not forget that all does not begin and end in material prosperity and material civilization, for side by side with your noble commercial buildings and your houses [illegible] for those whose industrious efforts have raised them, there are your churches and your schools, showing that you are not unconcerned for other and for higher things. [Applause and Hear, hear.]

Finally, Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen, this is a case in which England has no jealousy of American enterprise. This is a case in which England can cheerfully and heartily wish you, as I (humble person though I be) in the name of the English guests, not merely success to this great undertaking, but success to the country of which it is the latest effort. [Applause.]

HON. HORACE DAVY, Q. C., M. P.

Hon. Horace Davy was then introduced by Mr Villard and spoke substantially as follows: I am glad that my friend Mr Russell came into this hall in time to address you. I could not resist the invitation so kindly made to me to add a few words. We have come 6000 miles from our homes across the sea and across this great American continent, and yet when we appear in Portland we find ourselves surrounded by persons speaking our own language, bearing names familiar to us, and find ourselves in a town the very name of which recalls to us an island on the coast of Dorchester. If there were nothing more than that the heart would swell with enthusiasm, but there is a great deal more than that. We have been brought here in a glorious moving residence; we have passed through prairies, we have passed cities which in some cases in December last numbered but fifty inhabitants, now containing over 3,000 people. We have crossed mountain ranges, we have seen lakes and rivers spanned by bridges on which were the iron bands of the Northern Pacific; we have passed smiling wheat fields and trackless prairies; we have passed the home of industry—industry of the Anglo-Saxon, of the German, of the Norwegian, and of other European nations, as well as the sturdy citizen of this American continent, and we have also passed the home of the red Indian. To my mind what we have seen during the last fortnight furnishes not only thoughts for speech but for reflection, and we may well feel that we have in our grasp all the elements out of which the history of a people are to be made. I have spoken only of what we have seen or heard. There is one other thing which no English guest can rise upon his feet to answer [illegible] of this kind and omit to mention—that is, the universal hospitality and kindness with which we have everywhere been received. [Applause.] I speak not only of the magnificent hospitality of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and its great head. I speak not only of the hospitality of your city, but I speak also of the earnest welcome which has been accorded us at every city and station we have passed during our journey. But I must not occupy too much of your time. I thank the people of Portland most heartily, and I thank you, Mr Villard, for the reception which you have given us. I congratulate you, Mr Villard, and the company which you represent on the consummation of this great enterprise which you have undertaken. We will bear away with us on our hearts the memory of this day as being one of the most remarkable days we have ever passed—the memory of which is graven on the heart of every one who has witnessed this scene.

SENATOR DR. ALBERT GROENING'S ADDRESS.

Mr Villard then introduced Senator Dr Albert Groening from the city of Bremen.

DR. GROENING.

Ladies and Gentlemen: On behalf of the Germans who have crossed the ocean and the American continent to take part in that great historical event of formally opening this Northern Pacific railroad, in the name of the citizens who have taken part in this hospitable invitation of the president of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company I wish to express in a few words to the citizens of this town our early thanks for the kind reception we have found here, and let me add some few more words about the feelings with which all of us have been impressed during our journey through this country. There were some of us who have been a long time before this in this country, and some there among whom I myself who come over to America the first time now. But all of us have been struck with admiration by very many things which we have seen. Along the whole track of this long railroad line, crossing the immense American continent, joining the waves of the Atlantic to the waves of the Pacific, we have found a great many growing prosperous towns arise, but [illegible] nothing during the last few years. We have found very many prosperous settlements of industrious and happy people in places which had been the hunting grounds of wild Indians ten or twenty years ago. We have seen an immense country, I believe, of inexhaustible resources of crops and cattle for the consumers of all the world. We have been struck with admiration by the immense fertility of the country, by the immense resources which this country offers, and at the same time by the energy, the activity and sagacity with which the inhabitants of the country are making use of these resources. [Applause.]

I am glad to be able to add that Mr Villard himself is a son of our country, is a son of Germany. So we have found everywhere on our journey that there are many Germans among the inhabitants, taking their just share in the benefits of this country. And let me take the opportunity of this occasion to express our hearty and sincere thanks to the president of the Northern Pacific railway, to whom we owe this pleasant and most interesting journey, and at the same time may I express our thanks to a citizen of this town, Mr Schulze, who has been our leader and guide at least of most of us in the first sections of the trains. And now, ladies and gentlemen, nearly at the end of our journey, last but certainly not least, we have found this fine and beautifully situated town. We have seen the beautiful Willamette river filled with sails and steamers from all parts of the country. We have seen the beautiful display of commerce and industry shown to us in the procession this morning, and we have received the kind and heartfelt reception which all of you have offered us.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I think this is only the beginning of this development, and one can hardly see where it will end, but I think I may venture to prophesy that if we should come here twenty years hence we should find here perhaps as many hundreds of thousands of inhabitants as there are tens of thousands now. We should find the river crowded with sails and steamers from all countries, we should find the fine slope of mountains around the town occupied with the villas of its citizens, and so we should find that Portland among the first towns of the United States will have its full share in the development of this rich country. [Applause.] And you may rest assured that I hope many of my countrymen will take their share also in the development of this town, its development, the same as the development of the United States will always be observed without envy, but with the deepest interest and warmest sympathy. [Applause.]

HON. JOHN A. KASSON.

Mr Corbett here introduced Hon. John A. Kasson, member of congress from Iowa.

Mr Kasson: *Mr President, People of Oregon and of a country which all of us here present as guests have long desired to see:* [illegible] the iron path through the [illegible] barbarism not only [illegible] the heart [illegible]. [Applause.] Let me [illegible] Plymouth Rock [illegible]. [Applause.] [illegible] From that poor Oregon pioneer with his ox-team and wagon that was exhibited in the procession, through all the various representatives of the advancing steps of American civilization, we have read the history of our country, and I hope I may only say our glorious Fatherland. [Applause.] For what were Plymouth and Jamestown but the humble pioneers that came to take possession of the wilds of nature and bring them under the hand and the power of modern civilization. [Applause.] What were the Oregonians of '43 and '47 but the same advancing guard of modern civilization, driving the wild beast from his [illegible] ground, forcing the Indian to leave a part of his sacred ground for the support of a modern civilization and the advancement of the happiness of our race. [Applause.] Through we saw in the soldiers represented, we saw the new pioneer soldiers in the ranks, in those who recalled the Mexican war, in those who recalled the unhappy but, thank God, triumphant war for the union. [Applause and cheers.] We saw the various steps by which a nation from small beginning rises to the grandeur and the magnitude of the first nation however old existing now upon the face of the globe. [Applause.] With every step of progress through came to those of us who like myself have been many years in contact with this pioneer life, from that summit as far as the eye could reach that only wild beasts and the red man met here. Those few white men we see about the station are laying broad and deep unconsciously to themselves another of those empires the sisterhood of which constitutes now the United States of America. And while I have reflected I found in your procession to-day an epitome, I repeat, of the history of our country. And yet if I were asked what has pleased me as an American most of all to-day, if I were to be asked of what sight I had been proudest and where I thought was to be found the real foundations of our nation's prosperity both in the present and in the future—I would have pointed to yonder platform as the answer to that question. [Applause.] What is it is an element of comfort, enterprise is a prodigious lever of prosperity. If I were asked for the very jewel of the American republic I should point my hand there and say that the glory of the past and the greater glories of the future come out of the doors of the free American school house. [Applause.] And so, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to assure you of the hearty reciprocity of feeling with which you have greeted us to-day.

I look to the future beyond this horizon that limits mortal vision, and I see on the western coast of our continent rising up a great power of civilization which, God grant, it may not be necessary to pour back upon the center or the east of the continent, but which you may be able to extend across the broad bosom of this great ocean almost in our sight, until the ancient millions upon millions of a race beyond these waters may be brought into harmony with the civilization of our age and with the religion to which we adhere. [Applause.]

SENATOR CONGER.

Mr Corbett then introduced Senator Conger. Senator Conger of Michigan then spoke substantially as follows:

Mr President and people of Oregon: If there has been one dream of my life more constantly pursued in my thoughts than any other it is connected with you and with your history, and with your country too. I have lived my life upon the same line of latitude with you. As a boy and an emigrant I crossed the Alleghany mountains to the then far off Ohio and farther off Michigan, my home. For fifty years my friends have been wandering from that far west on farther and farther and inevitably farther west until they disappeared from my vision. I have seen the great processions of immigrants from the eastern states passing through Ohio and Michigan for Oregon, for California, for that undescribed and indescribable region which lay in the land of myth and mist—[laughter]—far beyond the Rocky mountains. I have seen the teams which were represented to-day, the ox teams, the horse teams, the men and women on foot, the children hid in the wagons, the covering on these wagons white and clean as they left, which on the way became dusty and worn and torn and unable to withstand the elements which the emigrants were willing to meet in the journey to their new homes. [Applause.] In those processions I have seen you on your winding way towards the far west, and you have disappeared from my vision, gone far away out of the vail of distance, hid you for years and years from the sight of your friends, from the anxious vision of those who parted from you with tears. But oh! how we have longed to look upon our friends in this land! Oh how you have longed for a highway by which you might return and gaze again upon the scenes and the faces with which you were wont to associate your youthful thoughts, your love and your affections in the years gone by! But the prairies spread themselves between you, hostile bands of Indians traversed the regions that lay beyond. Mountain Meadow massacres, the attacks of barbarous tribes restrained us from coming to you and you from returning to the abodes of your youth. You had gone from our sight. No one could tell from the newspapers where our friends were or what they were doing in the far off Oregon.

The veil lay between us. We have thought for years that there should be a royal highway made up between California and Oregon and the eastern states. With climate like our own, with fruits that grow in the blushing sun like ours, with rain and moisture to develop them, we speak of Oregon as the Michigan of the West. [Applause.] The great state of the west like our own from which many of you came, that sleeps as fondly surrounded by the beautiful lakes as your Oregon sleeps here bounded by your great rivers and lulled to rest by the sound of her eternal sea. [Applause.] But no road was built. There was a barrier between. The companion of my childhood days, the boy that went to school with me arm in arm on the northern prairies of Ohio, gave his energy, gave his fortune, gave every hope, his heart and every energy of his soul to build a highway in order that we might come and find our brethren in this far off western world, but even Jay Cooke failed to make that road, and our people, enterprising as they were, failed, and we had to turn back to the fountain head of the English nation; we had to turn back to old Germany itself that gave England its vim, its blood and its perseverance. [Applause.]

The old Teutonic blood coursing down the stream of time mingles with other nations and makes American nations, and wherever that blood flows victory follows. We had no highway, and America called back to Germany its fatherland and said to this president, "Come and see! Can there not be a highway between these states?" And he came, he came as Grant came. [Applause.] He came with a surprise. We thought all great movements were to begin at our end of the line and move forward with its supplies and forces from there, but he found citizens of the United States on this coast whose feet had touched the earth and had received the vigor and energy and go-aheaditiveness of all Americans strengthened by the air and the climate of Oregon and the Pacific, and he attacked us from the rear and he met us away over the mountain. Now I will not detain you longer. I thank, in the name of my American people, of my Michigan friends, of all the friends I have, the president of his road for having accomplished a purpose I have so long desired, and to which, thank God, I had given every effort that I could use in public life, both to him and to his predecessors, to accomplish in congress where I have been so many years. [Applause.]

We had asked ourselves and my friends asked me as I was starting upon this magnificent journey which we have made: "What do you expect to find in Oregon?" Said my good Presbyterian wife, "Tell me when you come back whether there are Christians in Oregon." [Laughter and applause.] I left her at St Paul waiting for my return. Are there churches there? [Laughter.] Are there schoolhouses there? [Laughter.] Have they civilization better or equal to that which they left? Have they in Oregon, these friends of ours, after the hardships of an unparalleled journey and immigration gathered around themselves the virtues and the delicacies, the hopes, the charms and the allurements of home—actual homes? Are they growing up to be what their fathers taught them to be in the older states?

I came here not knowing what I should see, but I looked as I drove around this town to-day and I saw the churches and the schoolhouses and the places of business and the intelligent faces of men and women, and I have no fear for Oregon.

I say to you, my brethren and sisters of this far off land, I am as proud of your prosperity, of your advancement, of your civilization, of what you the weary emigrants have done and planted here, as if it were myself or my dearest friend in life had done it. [Applause.] God bless you and God speed you in this great work of building up your own nation on the borders of the sea which receives the setting sun!

HON. CARL SCHURZ.

Mr Schurz said:

Mr Chairman:—I expected you to call on Mr Billings, and thus I may say that it is a real surprise to me. I will not assert that such things have never happened before, but whenever they do happen I am duly surprised again. Some gentlemen have spoken in the name of our English friends, and some in the name of the Germans who have accompanied this party.

They have expressed their gratitude to Mr Villard and their high appreciation of what they have seen. Let me say a few words for those in the name of the Americans who were on this train (Applause) and more particularly (for I have a little pride in the place of my birth) in the name of the German Americans. [Applause.]

I suppose nobody will find it surprising if the German Americans are a little proud of my friend Mr Villard, not only on account of his ability, his enterprise and his energy, but last not least on account of his honesty and of his large public spirit. [Applause.] It is pleasant to be well spoken of by foreigners, and we have had our full measure of that to-day. I may assure our foreign friends that the better their opinion is of us the better will be our opinion of them too [laughter and applause], for we are already beginning to regard them as very enlightened, discerning and discriminating men. Perhaps the appreciation would rise higher still if they acted according to their words and become settlers in the United States of America. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr President, in coming from New York to Portland I have become aware of the fact how little foreigners but how little Americans know of their own country. I had visited California twice, and when I was asked whether I had seen the Pacific coast I always confidently said "yes," but the last three days have convinced me that no man has seen the Pacific coast who has not seen Oregon and Washington territory. [Applause.]

There were some things which struck me most forcibly in the procession which passed before our eyes to-day. Some of them have already been alluded to. One feature which I was very glad to see received your hearty applause and I will mention it [illegible] a small band of Indian children educated at our [illegible]. I must say that if there is anything in my public career I am proud of [illegible] of those Indian [illegible] as secretary of the interior. [Applause.] If there was anything that I [illegible] it was the applause which those boys received, for it indicated to my mind that even the people of the frontier, whose contact with the Indian has sometimes been very rough and by no means pleasing to either side, have at last come to the conclusion that it is not only more noble and honorable and more patriotic, but that it is also wiser and more economic, to educate the Indians than to fight and to kill them. [Applause.]

Another feature which struck me a great deal was the remarkable variety of the industries represented in your procession. Why [illegible] it seems to me that you no longer depend upon the east for the necessities of life, and the time is very near when you will regard us only as welcome customers. [Laughter.]

Among the exhibitions of industries there was one which awakened in my mind some reflection. I mean those large and beautiful logs of wood and timber and the fixtures made out of them. Let me tell you what these reflections were. [illegible] yesterday about midnight we left Minnesota [illegible] the next morning there opened before our eyes that state where you see a beautiful rolling prairie interspersed with blue sheets of water, wheat, wheat and nothing but wheat. Then we came into Dakota. While in Minnesota they told us that they had had rather a small crop of about twenty bushels to the acre. In Dakota they rather complained of an average of twenty-five bushels. And again wheat, wheat and nothing but wheat! Then we came into Montana. We saw large herds of cattle grazing upon the plains, and landing at this place and the other there were found exhibits of the products of the soil, wheat and corn, squashes, cabbages and potatoes. Then we came upon the deserts of Oregon, and here at a little place called Golumb a most magnificent basket of grapes and fruit of all sorts was handed into the car as an evidence of what the Oregon desert can produce. [Laughter.] But from Minnesota to the boundary of Idaho we had wheat, cattle and potatoes, but scarcely a single tree fit for practical use. Now, gentlemen, when I looked at these evidences of prosperity as well as wood manufacture, it struck me that the people of this great northwest, this Pacific coast, who have perhaps the only great storehouse of timber still in their possession, cannot learn too soon that there is a way of manufacturing lumber and making all manner of useful articles out of it without destroying the forests. [Applause.] In other words, that the problem before you is not only how to develop your resources but how to husband them, and that he will be one of your most useful statesmen and one of the greatest benefactors of the Pacific coast who teaches you those scientific methods which will enable you to provide the whole United States with what they want so much, without taking away from you the sources of that which is one of your principal articles of wealth.

Mr Chairman, I said I was surprised when I was called up, and so I was, and these were mere haphazard random remarks. Let me only add that on this trip, living in New York, I had one depressing feeling, and that is when we saw one train after another rising up, the people expressing the most sanguine expectations—I might almost say the most poetic confidence in their future—I confess, as we had to confess to ourselves, there being always some very good solid foundation to their hopes—then it struck me that it was after all true, and that the eastern people will have to make up their minds to the fact that westward the star of empire takes its way. [Applause.]

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

The audience listened attentively to Mr Schurz's address and at its conclusion made cries for Mr Evarts, who stepped to the front and spoke as follows:

Mr Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen:—When I entered this hall and read the programme of proceedings I felt that I at least was safe against being called upon to speak, for after hearing the eloquent orator of the day (Mr George) and Mr Villard, who replied, the programme said they were to be followed by several short speeches, and I have no credit whatever with my countrymen for making short speeches. Now for the praise which the east [illegible] I have not only exhausted myself but every adjective which I have confronted in this long journey by the multitude of the phrases and the expanded metaphors which have fitted all but feebly imaged forth the greatness of the western people and of their reception. [Laughter and applause.] Mr Chairman, if my tongue had the terminal possibilities which this great railroad is going to prepare for these western cities [laughter], they would be wholly inadequate to such a task. I will give up, and I will try if I can to say something in favor of the rest of mankind.

Now it has been my good fortune to mingle a good deal with our foreign guests—our German and our English friends. I do not know that they will trust me for an impartial discrimination as to the different attitudes in which these two different nations have presented to my observation, but unless they forbid me I will proceed in a few words to point out the distinctions in their manner of observing American affairs. The Germans, ladies and gentlemen, with their profundity of thought, at which [illegible] understand us but cannot explain us; [illegible] the English with that readiness of judgment over all the other nations of the world explain us but do not understand us. Well, it is [illegible] Germany moved to England [illegible] of its population, but when England didn't go west—England came to New England, and it was New England from which the west came. [Applause and cries of [illegible].]

When the Pilgrims & Co. years ago planted their feet upon the rock of Plymouth, it was but the initial step in that great march that carried us across the continent and brought us face to face with the Pacific. [Applause and cries of [illegible].] [Laughter and applause.]

New England by her men, and more, even by her women, has diffused throughout this land the sturdy principles upon which the whole fabric of American greatness rests to-day.

I heard with great applause the enthusiastic compliments, foreign, eastern and western, poured on the head of Mr President Villard, and thought that at least here was somebody that could not claim the merit of New England. But, gentlemen, what a dreadful mistake. What did Mr Villard do toward building the Northern Pacific railroad before he had married his New England wife? [Great laughter and applause.]

Dux femina facti in this as in all great human enterprises. [Renewed laughter.] Well, gentlemen, let us be serious for a moment. What are the great lessons of the last twenty years which our country has taught its own people and has taught the nations of the world, if so be they will hear of it. There are in that ancient Hebrew polity from which the institutions of the [illegible] were brought us much of the pith and marrow of our civilization. There are four words that comprehend the greatness of our happiness and our power, and this lesson is taught when danger threatens the country: "Beat your ploughshares into swords and your pruning hooks into spears," and then when the triumph has come, "Beat your swords into ploughshares and your spears into pruning hooks." We have taught the lesson that it is not necessary to have a million armed men in time of peace in order to save the country in time of war. [Cries of hear, hear.] And we are taught the great lesson that when in time of war we need a million of soldiers to save the life of the nation it is not necessary that they should deprive labor of one jot of their muscle and nerve after the war is over. [Applause.] But I am sure, my countrymen, that if the judgment of these foreign visitors and guests [illegible] they will see under the sights they have seen and the lessons they have heard [illegible] at every spot we passed [illegible] the habiliments of labor, of energy and of peace—I am sure they will say of this country that it is amid [illegible].

There were kind cries for General Grant at the conclusion of Mr Evarts's address, but Mr Villard stated that General Grant was very much wearied after his long journey and had left the hall. The audience received this information with disappointment and regret, but finally left the hall slowly, eyeing the [illegible] in order to thoroughly convince themselves they were not being deprived of a regular portion of the proceedings.

The Concert.

The effect last night, when the pavilion was brilliantly illuminated for the concert, was that of an immense marquee of rainbow tints shimmering with the loveliness that wealth can add to beauty. To the gentlemen who formed the decoration committee in general and to the artist, Baron von Schilling, in particular, belong the warm, universal and enthusiastic encomiums which passed universally and spontaneously from the great audience as the beauty of the scene impressed itself upon each.

It is obviously incompatible to deal at any length with the subject of the concert at so late an hour. This subject of necessity is left till to-morrow's issue, and it must here suffice to say that it was the greatest musical entertainment, both as to performance and audience, that Portland has ever witnessed or listened to. It was worthy in every way the laudable objective. It was an elaborate and refined compliment to a great man.

The musical execution of the programme was irreproachable. It demonstrated once again how great a leader is Mr Kinross, and how willing are the amateur and professional musicians here to do their utmost for the art they love. A great triumph it must have been also to Mr C E P Wescott, who has been so persistently at the helm in this new and great departure which Portland has taken in musical matters. The Orchestral Union and the younger society, the Apollo Club, will be the [illegible] have a [illegible] adherents from the [illegible] had a [illegible] season to be proud of Portland's [illegible] a thing that are [illegible] which of all others finds responsive appreciation from the public.

The audience numbered about twenty-five hundred.

After the orchestral concert the room was cleared of seats and the band of the Twenty-first Infantry under the leadership of Mr Ocobock gave a most enjoyable promenade concert. The proceedings terminated soon after midnight.

The following were the programmes of the two concerts:

PART FIRST

1—Overture Fra Diavolo	Auber
2—Volkslied Die Wacht am Rhein, Apollo Club	Wilhelm
3—Symphony (a) Minuetto (b) Presto	Haydn
4—Cornet Solo Fantasie Brilliante, W Burgess	Arban
5—Reverie Au Bord de la Mer	Dunkler
6—March Athalie	Mendelssohn

PART SECOND

1—Overture William Tell	Rossini
2—Song The Roll Call, W H Kinross	Pinsuti
3—Waltz Girofle Girofla	Lecocq
4—Part Song The Tear, Apollo Club	Witt
5—Horn Solo Song Without Words, C Schlott	Methfessel
6—Selection Faust, Apollo Club and Orchestra	Gounod

PROMENADE CONCERT BY THE TWENTY FIRST U. S. INFANTRY BAND

1—Tannhauser March	Wagner
2—Overture Rakorzy	Keller Bela
3—Cornet Solo Aria de Bravoura, Principal Musician Martin Flugel	Hasselman
4—Finale, Oberon	Weber
5—Fantasie for baritone, Chas Stone	Demersmann
6—Fackeltanz	Meyerbeer

G Ocobock, Bandmaster

JOHN B. GARRISON.

A Few Words Concerning One of Portland's Prominent Men.

[From the Golden Spike edition of the Oregonian.]

There is a time for rejoicing. The long looked for completion of the Northern Pacific railroad is at last accomplished. THE OREGONIAN to-day celebrates the occasion by issuing 50,000 copies of a twelve-page paper, every page sparkling with matter pertaining to this great event. On an average every one of these copies will be read by five different persons. Thus we speak to-day to 250,000 people. Now we have a business man here in Portland of whom we want to say a few words, and we take this occasion to say them, because we can say them to-day to so large a number of people. That man is John B. Garrison, the great and popular sewing machine man of this city. He has some peculiarities in the methods of doing business which we are desirous the whole northwest should be acquainted with. Of course we all know he sells sewing machines. Well now, when he sells a machine he warrants that machine, and if in time it needs repairing he will do it free of cost. This is absolutely guaranteed, and should our word for it, his guarantee is good. And should it be purchased by any one residing at a distance a competent adjuster will be sent to do the repairing, at no matter what the cost to Mr Garrison. Or should the machine require to be sent to the work shop for repairs, Mr Garrison still stands all expense of cartage and freight both ways. He guarantees to do this repairing for all time to come. Another great advantage people have who trade with him is that should a person who has purchased a machine become dissatisfied with it, they can return it, always provided they have not damaged it, and select another of a different make from his stock. This is a valuable privilege, and a great many people do not know, until they have tried them, which kind of a sewing machine will suit them best. Mr Garrison is general agent for the White, the Household and new No 7 American. He also has at his spacious salesroom all other makes of machines in general use, which gives one an opportunity to try the different machines side by side, enabling them to make a close comparison. We suppose Mr Garrison sells more sewing machines than any other three sewing machine dealers in Oregon, and still with all this immense trade and the vast number of people he has to deal with, embracing all dispositions and nationalities, we never hear any complaint from his patrons. This speaks volumes in his favor. But a square dealing man seldom has any trouble. His trade has rapidly increased for the past few years until now it reaches to all points of the northwest. So great has been the demand upon him for machines that he has been compelled to double his orders at the factories, and recently he has been forced to enlarge his store. The salesroom is now one of the handsomest in the city. The main room is 48x32, in which one may find in beautiful array all the most popular and best make of machines. His show windows are tastefully arranged, giving evidence of his great interest in his business as well as his taste for the beautiful. In the rear is a completely equipped work shop, furnished with all the latest and best improved lathes, tools and machinery for repairing all kinds of sewing machines. Only the most competent and skillful adjusters are employed. Several of these are constantly at work, and all work in that line is done with great dispatch. The upper story of the building is reached by an elevator. It is used to store the bulk of the stock on hand and is capable of holding tens of thousands of dollars worth of machines. Altogether his establishment, which is located at 167 Third street, is the most complete of any similar institution on the Pacific coast. Through his fair dealing and the fact that he is general agent for the best machines made, Mr Garrison has gained a wide reputation, and we take pleasure in saying so on this occasion.

THE HOTELS.

ST CHARLES

- E Kendall Grande Ronde
- S W Condon Salem
- W Earle Chico
- R Haines Cal
- H K [illegible]eman Germany
- T J Snyder St Helens
- W Lyons Halsey
- L C Mesick Freeport
- E Metcalf do
- I S Bowser Samson Isld
- I R Spencer Tide Creek
- H West, Scappoose
- J T McNulty & wf St Hln
- Miss B Slavens do
- Miss J Slavens do
- W J Lyson Forest Grove
- J H Balben St Helens
- J P Walker do
- H L Brockman Ind
- Dr R Oberlander Germany
- Dr Delbruck Berlin
- Consul Koelle Karlsruhe
- H Van Asselt HoodRiver
- P A McEvoy, W W
- W A Graham Pittsburg
- W T Coffin, Leavenworth
- C Miller S F
- I Wescott Forest Grove
- E R Merwin do
- W H Byars Salem
- T C Sondon Missoula
- N S Coffburg Astoria
- Capt Hodgers, Or City
- S F Albert W T
- S O Jones McMinnville
- H J Minthow For Grove
- F Nelborn Copolitan
- E F Lawson, Sheridan
- J L Pollenby Stayton
- P Earle Mich
- P H Hanahan Red Bluff
- E A Van Boden Hamburg
- W A Basket Polk
- J P Frizzell, do
- W Bristow, do
- S L Smith Ainsworth
- A H Merrill Col City
- G T Weller, Tacoma
- J W Poland do
- A Crumn Dallas
- J McKay, Samson Island
- J Pearce Cathlamet
- C Hallett do
- Parto, Berlin
- Dr Mohr Rome
- Miss M Cheesman Lafayette
- S O Pute, Frankfort on the Main
- L Gootner, McMinnville
- W Wallace, do
- R Holman, do
- P E Bowerman, S I
- J Dilworth & wf Pa
- H E Ettershead, U S A
- I Hobson, Newberg
- A G Long Oakland
- M Chenoweth do
- E R Blackwell, N P R R
- J B Waite do
- H H Hall, Seattle
- Z Hall Salem
- C G Rockenfield [illegible]
- R U McHale Sac
- J M Ross, S F

CITY NOTICES.

Go to Keith's for oysters.

For catarrh go to Cascades Mineral Springs

Holbrook's New Drug Store, Second and Yamhill.

Genuine Waltham watches, coin silver, $15, at Uncle Myers, 151 First street.

Drugs—complete in every department, at Holbrook's, Second and Yamhill.

For rheumatism go to Cascades Mineral Springs.

If you need money pawn your valuables at Wise's new pawn office, First and B.

Delicious Ice Cold Cream Soda, from the beautiful Fountain Agnus, at Postoffice Candy Store.

If you want money, pawn your valuables with W Oelims, pawnbroker, 23 First street. He is reliable.

Choice brands of wines, liquors and cigars at the Cosmopolitan, corner First and Alder.

Procure tickets for ice-cold arctic soda water at Holbrook's, corner Yamhill and Second streets.

Finest lot of Gold Fish, just arrived, at Postoffice Candy Store, cor 5th and Morrison, Multnomah Block.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at Holbrook's, Second and Yamhill. Perfumeries and toilet articles.

Finest ornamental gold frames, to order; old frames refilled by Volney, next to Masonic Temple.

No sewing machine will work properly unless repaired by Barbey, Yamhill st, bet. First and Second.

Money loaned in sums to suit, at a low rate of interest, by the great money lender Uncle Myers, 151 First street.

Effective and harmless Snow Flake to beautify the complexion. Ladies use it. Sold only by Child & Co., druggists, Second and Morrison.

For Madame Rachel's Enamel Bloom, or Low's Rouge Laces, call on Child & Co., druggists, corner Morrison and Second streets.

W Friedlander has brought a large lot of novelties in jewelry and watches from Europe and the east, and sells them cheap indeed. Go and see him.

The most acute cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all Disorders of the Stomach relieved by Dr Henley's celebrated Oregon Wild Grape I X L Bitters.

Parties at a distance requiring anything in the drug line can have it sent by mail or express by sending it to Child & Co., druggists, corner Morrison and Second streets, Portland.

Most complete set of landscape views of the northwest, comprising the prettiest scenes along the Columbia river, the O. R. & N. and N. P. R. R., Puget Sound and Alaska, published by I. G. Davidson, Portland, Or.

GARRISON'S SEWING MACHINE STORE, 167 Third street, Portland, Or.—General agent for the two favorites, the White and Household; dealer in all standard sewing machines, oil, needles, attachments and genuine parts. Machines repaired and warranted.

MINING STOCKS REPORT

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 11.

Alpha	2 60	Hale and Norcross	4 15
Best and Belcher	3 60	Mount Diablo	4 70
Belcher	1 15	Mexican	3 40
Bodie Con	75	Northern Belle	6 60
Bullion	1 10	Ophir	2 70
California	25	Overman	50
Chollar	2 20	Potosi	85
Con Virginia	55	Savage	2 00
Crown Point	1 40	Sierra Nevada	4 25
Eureka Con	6 00	Union	5 00
Exchequer	65	Utah	2 65
Gould and Curry	1 75	Yellow Jacket	3 50
Grand Prize	10		

STOCK QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK, September 11.

North Pacific com	41¾	Pacific Mail	38
North Pacific pfd	76¾	Northwestern	127¾
Transcontinental	65	Lake Shore	102
Or Imp stock	84	New York Central	117¾
Or Imp bonds	92	Erie	31¾
Western Union	81	O. R. & N. stock	131¾

LATEST

Bloody Fight

DENVER, Sept. 11.— fray that occurred at berts county Sunday cowboys were engaged city Sunday was a Gate station, on the falling in with compan ities with several drinks a neighboring ranch, supply of liquor and way two of them named Keever, engaged in angry matter and all repaired to settle the difficulty. clinched and both fell desperately, their compan The tables and benches ring improvised each other with the lookers on in the excitem about, brandishing revol their favorites in the fight and blood-curdling sight at its highest an oil lamp place and the room was men made a rush upon minute after the light the melee was general. and there being no means fought for himself. Amid curses a pistol shot rang cry of the victim paraly was left in the party. left the lips of the unfor a wild fusillade and for flashes, the gloom was scene. Rossetter was dead lay weltering in their were wounded, some fatally Keever, the only ones not been apprehended

Charlie

KANSAS CITY, Sep. 11. the recent publication ment regarding the Police Commissioner given out the confes made to the officers at which is published the youngest of the tucky shortly after Liddell confronted by evidence the Winston and Blue pleaded guilty in the court and was sentenced imprisonment. This fore Gov Crittenden, Sheriff Timberlake of Hite was incarcerated before the death of J Hite was pardoned health and died in a statements just before which were published correspond substantially to-day as given by the of the movements of the connection with it particulars with Liddell rates in detail Liddell's implicating Frank James bery. It also accounts tion in the Blue Cut dell, and for which Charlie Ford took part bery and is expected Liddell when that case

A Sword Duel

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.— Orleans there was an which for its duration arms, excited more of the principals ing to good the challenged a soda-water stand on for a drink, and was declared was dirty. denied, whereupon the passed back and forth. was served with a which was accepted, which were selected and a an upper suburb, chosen and the bout lasted neither party being hurt. Florence plunged the Mr Flannery, inflicting Although the latter friends interfered, and their honor having been

BUSINE

Golden's Liquid Beef tion admirably adapted Of druggists.

Dealers in Wall Paper latest designs. Only of San Francisco.

TO TOU

Tourists will find at Ainsworth block, Third attraction from the grand points in the northwest may be ordered and sent Prices from $50 up. for sale at the studio

SEPTEMBER

For the coming celeb assortment of Pianos brought to this city; thisiles and other Wm. Beck & Son,

TO PUPILS OF

Secure your books and Allen's book and music plotters, rulers and a sold at the lowest prices.

H. HARRIS & CO.

First street, in the Satchels. The lowest

THE VIENNA

Washington street

TO OUR PATRONS

We have just Quartz Jewelry of turned of Oregon, and Montana Quartz also articles to take

HENRICHSEN

140 First

HENRICHSEN

140 First St.

Importers, Manufa

Diamonds, W

SILVER

CLOCKS, SP

Watch Repairing

Orders from the

Goods expressed

WALTHAM or E

Sent to any part of money order. A written every watch.

NEW G

We have just

Fine and

MEN'S, YOUTHS'

AND CHIL

Which for style views Fall and Winter this city, and which

Astonishing

That a call

ADMINISTRATOR an order of the county, Or. the administrator of the of said county ing for the [illegible] trust, as required sum not paid [illegible] them with the from the date hereof office of the Clerk of House building

September 4, 1883.

XXIII.

ASTERN DISPAT

of Guilty Returned ligious Fanatic

TRAIN COLLISION

ylvania Deadlock—Wester ot Jailer Field a Favorit South—[illegible]

Severe Storm

Sept 11 The signal N C reports to the chi maximum velocity the w 45 miles and its average miles Thirteen vessels and sunk Cannot le

PARK N J Sept 12—It s coast the entire day A gal since daylight the tr uthern railway opposite

N C Sept 12—At hed a maximum velocity hour for seven hours wharves washed away and aged All the pilot boa one was sunk Many only two held their an say that in duration an corded anything ever exp tter at Colfax though in veral hours rode out the ga

Dakota's Constitutional Con

Sept 1 —The proh dway in the convention ably have to meet the issue constitution is at the ited ititions were read to the ciles relative to legislation Most of the committee are safeguards for securin ion of the constitution. the state cannot become of any character except i reduced power will likely l or and vested in a board elected by the people. A other citizens of South Da or to adjournment to appointment of Governor

of Guilty Against Religio

Sept 12 —The trial of the concluded to-day. The guilty against Evans up verdict of guilty against guilty against Miss Wh District Attorney Bumpus evidence in Evans case w for his intimacy with Mrs years at hard labor in the ho for his conduct with Miss same institution. The se Miss Whiting were reserved igation and to see if the heir immoral life. The re by the people of Wrent he have tried for over a ye unity of religious fanatics

Butler and the Greenback

Sept 12 —The Herald says the chief man of the gr it was said that Wendell Ph ould no longer honestly s or any great office hav the general had been temp idency and abandoned to and the people and all with the money power leader and orator Moody report of other greenback that one of these is a gent n the same ticket with Bu s consider the attitude found impression on Butle llowers

The Pennsylvania Deadlock

Pa Sept 11 — The rep us resolved that two senat every Tuesday and immedi then meet Friday and adjo ither make speeches them others nor entertain any Nine senators will be home and do with themse Twenty nine senators w y to finally pass the appor g Pa Sept 12 The hous lengthy discussion agreed or as amended by the senat be reported except for offic

Western Union Statement

Sep 12 —The quarterly Union Telegraph Company has just been issued The early complete returns for August and estimating th will be about $1,600,000 quarter ended June 30 A 1½ per cent declared to have a surplus of $3 July 1 The figures of tr ended June 30 show Gr expenses $11 34 ,53 net p increase over the prev gross revenue ...

Belmont Sugar Investigat

Sept 12 —A special from re this morning purports report of the committee representative Belmont's c mportation of Hawaiian su ry department in Washi rt will not be ready until to seen it The only basis lished here is the fact wh associated press dispatc at Belmont's charges w ther than this nothing report except by Secretary de it

The Coupon Frauds

Sept 12 —[Special]— s of accounts who have f that promises to be a stigation of the coupon fra definitely ascertained tha reasury extends into 18 that. The total sum lo there is sufficient experts ry to fix the guilt of the and that such judicial Carroll was not the rt will disclose how the mitted

ghts of St. John and Mal

Sept 12 —The secon the ninth annual convoc al of American Knigh held to-day. The cons number of represent ate body to the chapter four to three the warrant ganization of subordinate $50 to $100 the paymen nts was made optional it office of state grand pr right of appointment grand commander

a Favorite in the South

Sep 12 — Special]— Field's advocacy of the p to the south is talked in that section. Warm cou upon him by some of the

beach Makes a Correcti

Sept 12 —John Roach th testimony this morning lee of education and labor misapprehension which nds of the public in reg mony He denied emph at ships could be built s in England. Roach tion no industries exce uld be carried on

ire in a Cigar Factory

Sept 12 A needless al e in the cigar factory Thirty eighth street Th girls at work rushed and one speed to the at of exit were ample and

he Apaches in Mexico

Sept 11 —The Times Gua The Apaches are beginni very towards the Mexican tion of the Mexican aut Apaches and keep them in Grandes until a

eamer Amerique in Por

Sept 12 —The steamer ly said to have met with reeted the demonstrated be ily switching She was 30 this afternoon

en Distressed Seamen

Sept 11 The P m ne from the N rwegian vessels by a British steamer Colombia ean

Personal

12 —[Special]— Prof

drichs Stumping Iowa

Sept 1 —Gov the interest of question be

Trial

Sept 1 — when sheriff

stponed

The opening argument to-day on account of

St Peter

The city is at there are six new cases

Intelligent persons who allow their systems to be weakened by continual use of ill-seasoned food, rich pies, cake, &c., will have to use Hop Bitters to restore them. Indigestion, sleepless nights, sickness, pain, and perhaps death. No family is safe without them in the house.

It is stated that Lord Coleridge has abandoned his Canadian trip because he was afraid of being assaulted by the Fenians.

"Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Ask for it. Complete permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS. For Coughs, Colds, Weak Back, Stomach and Bowels, Shooting Pains, Numbness, Hysteria, Female Pains, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Malaria, and Epidemics, use Collins' Plasters (an Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster) and laugh at pain. 25 cents everywhere.

Cumberland, Lehigh, Cannel & Domestic COAL, CHARCOAL AND FOUNDRY COKE. Office—Fourth and E sts. Yard—E st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. Portland, Or. Telephone No. 1.

LOST MANHOOD. A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

Inflammatory and chronic, or nervous spinal Erysipelas, Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and, in fact, almost all diseases frail Nature is heir to, Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which Can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Feed, Provisions, Hay, Grain, Salt, etc., etc. Front and Alder streets, Portland.

C. B. FETY, SEAL ENGRAVER. 105 Oak street, bet. First and Second.

PARTS OF THE LAROCHE, ...